1: Niederle--4 E-5 1911 E16 Slavic Peoples E16
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Serbs EF6

S.P. 161 I established the fact that a Russian geographer, Mr. Zarianko, had arrived at a total of 101,724,000 for the year 1891, while the statistics set forth by Mr. Schrader in his Atlas gave only 97 million.

In 1905 Mr. Niederle resumed the inquiry for an article intended for the Czech Encyclopedia and arrived at a total of 138,500,000 persons.

About the same time a Russian scholar, a distinguished student of the Slavs, professor in the University of Kiyev, Mr. Florinskii, studied for his part, the statistics of the Slavic peoples and made public /vii/ the results of his research in a volume published at Kiyev in 1907 under the title The Slavic Race. Here are his figures:

Great Russians	65,000,000
Ukrainians	31,000,000
Belorussians	7,000,000
Bulgars	5,400,000
Serbo-Croats	9,000,000
Czechs	6,641,000
Slovaks	2,600,000
Poles	20,000,000
Kashubs	355,000
Sorbs of Lusatia	150,000

on a round total figure of 148 million.

Mr. Florinskii estimates that, the annual excess of births over deaths being 1.7%, the race increases each year by 2,500,000 individuals. With this coefficient the increase should then present a grand total of 186 million for the year 1915, and of 200 million for the year 1920.

B. S. S.P. 101 Among the problems which Mr. Florinskii had to solve, one of the most delicate was that of Macedonian ethnography. The struggle, of which Macedonia has been the scene for more than a quarter of a century, between the Serbs and the Bulgars, has greatly embarrassed certain Russian publicists desirous of alienating neither of these contending parties.

In a map published in 1889, the Russian geographer Mr. Zarianko, in accordance with all the precedents, assigned Macedonia to the /viii/ Bulgars. Appalled by the protests of the Serbs, who were seeking in Macedonia compensation for the loss of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Mr. Zarianko in a later edition had the idea of giving to Macedonia a special coloring, meaning by that, as he said, a country whose nationality had not yet been studied. Since then the ethnographers have had the

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time to determine the facts and here are the terms in which Mr. Florinskii worded his decision in 1908:

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"It seems to me," he said,[1] "that there is no valid reason at all for making the Macedonians a special ethnographic group. The principal criterion is deciding upon the division of this group between the Bulgarian and Serbian nationalities is established by the linguistic data. According to these, insofar as they are known at present--it has been determined that the majority of the Macedonian dialects have the fundamental characteristics of the Bulgarian language. It is only in northern Macedonia, in the districts of Skoplje, Tetovo, and Kratovo that the peculiarities of the Serbian language appear clearly in the Slavic idioms, through they are with certain peculiarities of the Balkan tongue."

Mr. Florinskii concludes by awarding the north /ix/ of Macedonia to the Serbs, and the remainder to the Bulgars.

000 "I do not know," I wrote in 1908, in connection with the publication of Mr. Florinskii's book (1), "if this judgment of Solomon

1. In l'Energie francaise, issue of 29 February.

will satisfy the two parties. In any case one may be certain that the Greeks will make fierce outcry. Be that as it may, I cannot urge the Serbs and the Bulgars too strongly to find a definitive modus vivendi. The Slavs could not possibly make too many concessions in order to unite themselves against the eternal enemies of their race: the Germans, the Magyars, the Greeks, the Turks."

In those matters which relate to the Slavs of Macedonia, Mr. Niederle has arrived at almost the same conclusions as Mr. Florinskii; but he has supported them by other arguments.

III.

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In writing the article "Slavs" for the Czech Encyclopedia, Mr. Niederle found it necessary to study certain problems of demography and anthropology. At that precise moment the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg proposed the publication of an Encyclopedia of Slavic Philology under the direction of Mr. V. Jagic (1), the eminent /x/

1. See my article about Monsieur Jagic in the Journal des Savants, (Year 1908).

professor at the University of Vienna. Probably at the instigation of this distinguished scholar, they requested Mr. Niederle to write for this collection a volume upon the Slavic race. This volume written

[1] [Mr. Florinskii, Professor in the University of Kiyev, 1908--Anglist]

000 author was named Kubalski.
Henri Martin and others were guilty in the matter of the pretended Turanianism of the Russians. In pointing out these fantasies or these errors I naturally have made some enemies among those who believe that it is to their advantage to exploit them. But truth must be served above all else.

It is to serve once again the cause of truth--and at the same time the interests of our country--that I have undertaken this translation. In it will be found in a flawless and rigorously scientific style everything which concerns the distribution of the Slavic nations, the statistics, the demography, the anthropology of this poorly known group. It is to be hoped that this work may become the breviary of our professors, of our publicists, of our politicians. We have been led astray sufficiently in the matter of the Slavic peoples; the time has come for us to form a just and exact idea of them.

LOUIS LEGER.

/1/ THE SLAV RACE

INTRODUCTION

114 Editor's Note: Names which did not occur in the English reference books available to me, occur in a form transliterated from Russian and are marked with an asterisk.

101 S1.--The first Slavs appeared only recently in Central Europe, where little by little they came to be distinguished from the other Indo-European peoples because of the difference in their language and partially because of the differences in their civilization. From the outset they differed among themselves from the point of view of their physical characteristics; they presented diverse types as to the shape of the skull and the skull and the color of hair and eyes. In the regions in which the primitive Slavs evidently have dwelt since the most remote times, we encounter from the prehistoric period differing types of skulls and different colorations.

142 At the moment of their entrance upon the historic scene, a portion of the Slavs are represented to us as men with light-colored eyes and blond or red hair, others with dark hair; the vestiges of hair found in tombs confirm these two types.

000 found in tombs confirm these two types.

/01 Domestic life also presents varying types during the pre-Christian period. For example, in the West, between the Elbe and the Vistula, /2/ we find a certain type of tomb and a peculiar Adriatico-Danubian material, and another type east of the Vistula, where the influence of the Black Sea is dominant. From the moment at which the Slavs separated themselves from the other Aryans, the differentiation of the languages began to develop within the race itself; this differentiation has been reinforced by various factors, for example, by the formation of isolated centers, where the cultivation of the soil was carried on intensively, or where a political unit developed, by the movements of various groups and their mixture with foreign elements (for example the migration of the Slavs towards the south and their subsequent career in the Balkan Peninsula). This differentiation became so striking that the primitive people, who formed only a single body, dissolved into a set of groups absolutely distinct one from another. Even today there is no complete agreement in the question of knowing just how far this disaggregation has proceeded and which are the groups that should be considered as being completely independent; but everyone recognizes that there is no longer a single Slavic nationality. There is now a series of individual nations. Today, Slavic unity is merely a theoretical concept played upon by ideas and sentiments, but in the life of the Slavs themselves the moments are rare indeed in which one may discover some remembrance of the vanished unity.

How did this dismemberment take place? /3/ What circumstances caused the groups to spring up? How did that individualization occur, what is the condition of the race today, how many nations may be enumerated? These are some of the questions which Slavic science has not yet completely solved.

174 101 The following appears to be the most likely. The nucleus of the primitive Slavic people was between the Oder and the Dnepr; in prehistoric times they reached by successive steps the Elbe, the Saale, the Danube, the Desna, the Niemen, and the Baltic. They disaggregated on this vast territory, partially under the influence of certain geographical conditions, for example, the influence of the large streams and the mountains--partially under the influence of civilizing currents, which are not the same in the Orient as in the Occident, and finally under the influence of linguistic development. At first three groups were established. The first, to the west of the Vistula and the Carpathians, stretched out towards the Occident beyond the Elbe, the Saale,

174 the Elbe, the Saale, and the Sumava (Boehmerwald) and has produced
101 the Slavic branches of the Polabians, Pomorians, Poles, and [illegible]
Czechoslovaks; the second, whose primitive home was between the
upper Vistula, the Dnestr, and the middle Danube, descended little
by little--save a few tribes to the south of the Carpathians,--some
to establish themselves on the Drava, others, after having crossed the
Sava and the Danube, in the region of the/4/ Balkans, and formed
the Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgar groups; the third group spread
out from the basin of the Dnepr in a vast circle to the north as far as the Gulf
of Finland, on the upper Dnepr, the Volga, the Oka, to the east, towards the Don,
to the south, towards the Black Sea and the lower Danube, and formed
the Russian nation; under the influence of diverse conditions this nation
differentiated within itself and became altered according to the
localities in which it had settled.

101 The various branches of the Slav family are not all equally
differentiated from each other. Between the Czechs and the Poles
the difference is greater than between the Czechs and the Slovaks.
It is greater between the Great Russians and the Poles than between
the Great Russians and the Ukrainians. Furthermore, in politics and
in literature controversies continuously arise in the matter of knowing
whether a segment should be considered as a tribe or as an independent
nation. There is no agreement at all as to the use of the terms nation,
nationality, tribe, branch, any more than as to the actual total num-
ber of Slavs.

000 It all depends upon the points of view on the matter of philology,
ethnography, history, and or politics. Even when one starts out from
the same viewpoint, one can arrive at various conclusions. One
philologist sees two languages where another one sees only dialects
of the same tongue. Certain of them give greater weight to their
hopes for a renaissance, for political individuality, /5/ for national
autonomy, than to the scientific data; others, obedient to political
considerations, imagine new nations which their rivals are even un-
114 willing to hear mentioned. Thus the number of Slavic nations, and,
consequently, the method of handling the entire Slavic problem,
differs greatly from one author to another. Thus Dobrowsky (1),--
in order not to go too far back, nor to become involved in too many

1. Joseph Dobrowsky, born in 1753, died in 1829, a Czech scholar, the true creator of Slavic philology. See my note about him in the Grande Encyclopedie, Translator.

H.R. S.P. 174 more clearly, with the first Chronicle of Kiev, (1) preserved in a manuscript from the twelfth century, that we have somewhat more precise details. H.R. S.P. 101 174 These texts inform us that upon the territory of present-day Russia there lived a swarm of tribes which constituted independent units. The writer of these annals enumerates twelve of them:

the Slavs of Lake Ilmen, with their center at Novgorod-the-Great.

the Krivichi near the sources of the Dnepr, the Dvina, and the Volga (those who lived on the Polot River were called Polotchani).

the Dregovichi between the Pripet and the Dvina.

the Drevliani to the southwest of the former.

the Poliani from Teterevo to Kiyev, which became their center.

the Dudlebi and Bujani (or Volhynians) on the Bug.

the Tivertsi and the Ulichi on the Dnestr and on the Bug.

the Radimichi on the Soya.

the Viatichi on the Oka.

the Severiani on the Desna, the Seym and the Soula.

the writer of the annals who enumerates these various peoples gathers them together under the collective name of Rus. How did this name Rus originate among this people? Here again is an enigma. (1) But whatever /11/ its origin may be, it is certain that it referred at first to the center at Kiyev, where the first Russian state was founded by the Varangian princes, that from there it spread out rapidly towards the Orient among the Slavs as a political and then an ethnic designation, and that it was applied to certain peoples who, according to the chronicler, were of a Lekh origin.(2)

H.R. S.P. 174 The Slavic domain towards the Orient, as it is outlined by the Russian chronicler in the twelfth century, was not originally Slavic territory, it was previously occupied by allogenes /people of another race/ and colonized by the Slavs. The proof of this statement is furnished by the earlier names, Lithuanian and Finnish, in the region located to the north of the Pripet and in the neighborhood of the sources of the Dnepr, in the basins of the Oka and of the Volga. We encounter upon this territory the first Slavic colonization vouched for by texts and not by the primitive people. It is here that the eastern Slavs,

1. Chronicle said to be by Nestor: see my translation (Leroux, 1884) and the Index which accompanies it. Translator.

1. On this enigma, see our edition of Nestor. Translator.

2. Regarding this name, see the second chapter. Translator.

000 especially by the inhabitants of Great Russia.

S.P. T.R. /20/ S 4. Territory and Frontiers of the National Group.

● /01 162 It may be seen from this sketch of the development of the Russian nation--especially from the intensive colonization of the later years--that it is impossible to bound the Russian realm by a continuous line. For the Russian population in Asia and in Europe does not appear as a compact mass, but as an aggregate, more or less homogneous, of groups of colonists, sometimes indeed completely isolated, in the midst of allogenic populations. The Russians are established in a compact mass in eastern Europe, the greater part within the Russian Empire, and a small fraction within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But only the western and southern frontiers of this mass are well defined; to the east and to the north the frontier juts out and forms population islands along the navigable rivers in the midst of native elements, Finnish or Turko-Tatar. The following is the precise boundary of the territory inhabited in a compact fashion--save for a few allogenic islands--by the Russian people, beginning from the mouth of the Neva which on the west abuts the Finnish national territory. (1)

1. I shall not enter upon all of the topographic details because they are of no interest, and besides the authors are not always in agreement concerning them.

From Petersburg the frontier first runs along the Gulf of Finland to the mouth of the Narova; it follows that river, stretches along Lake Peipus and the lake of Pskov towards Izborsk, descends /21/ towards Loutsyn (Ludza) as far as Dvinsk (Daugavpils). It turns around to the west of Volna, crosses the Niemen north of Grodno, reaches Bielostok (Bialystok), Surai on the Narew, Bielsk, Drohiczyn on the Bug, stretches into the Russian area of Kholm (Chelm)--according to the studies of Frantsev--and follows the Biala, Parczew, Krasnystaw line towards Tomaszow. Then it enters Galicia by skirting Tarnograd, reaches the San River above Jaroslaw, runs toward Sanok, and in the Carpathians reaches Piwniczna on the Hungarian frontier. (1)

1. Certain names which the reader would not find on French maps have been omitted in this enumeration. Translator.

At Piwniczna the border extends slightly towards the west, makes a few detours, penetrates into the counties of Spis and Sarys (Saros in Hungarian), and follows the Poprad as far as Spisska Sobota.

According to the latest studies of Czambel and of Tomashivskii, (2) the results of which present only very slight differences, the Russian

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2. The difference between the frontier of Czambel and that of Tomashivskii consists in the fact that Tomashivskii includes as Russian a few additional communes in the counties of Spis and Sarys.

boundary in Hungary begins at Lipnik, not far from the mouth of the Dunajec, crosses at Kaminka to the outskirts of Stara Lubovna (O Luble, in Magyar), and Iakoubiani (Iakobpol), towards Hodermark* and Stelbach*, Kisgeben*, Iatkiotsi*, (Zseltek). Then it makes a great semi-circle towards the north, reaches Bardejov, descends towards the south along the Topla as far as Petkovtsi (Petkocz*), crosses /22/ the Ondavka to Valkov (Valko), Beresliv (Breszlo*), Porauba (Orosz poruba*) (1)

1. In this Magyar word Orosz means Russian. We have omitted here a few localities without interest. Translator.

Hliviscze, Komouch, as far as Uzhorod (Ungvar). There it touches the Magyars. The boundary skirts their territory as far as the city of Visso on the river of the same name. But the Ukrainians are in the minority here. From there the boundary follows the right bank of the Vasir* as far as Bukovina, then it crosses the Suczava River, leaves to the Russians the upper reaches of the Seret, crosses Kaminka, Negotin. The city of Sereth and runs along the frontier up to the place where the Prut comes out of Bukovina. Here, the cities of Czernowitz and of Seret are German. On the other hand, Russian islands are found in Galicia, particularly between Lutcza and Korczyn to the south of Rzeszow, near Rymanow, near Dynow, in the outskirts of Jaroslaw, in the basin of the Wysloka, and in Hungary around Spiess and Krempach. Let us also mention the large island in Bukovina between the Seret and the Suczava*.

Beyond the Austrian frontier the Prut is usually considered to form the boundary between the Russians and the Rumanians. But at the northern point of Bessarabia, between the Prut and the Dnestr, there is a Russian region, notably in the district of Khotin, in what is called the Bessarabian Bukovina. Outside of this region /23/ the Russians are scattered and strongly exposed to Rumanization.

According to Nestorovskii, the boundary of Russian nationality in Bessarabia passes through Balamoutovka, Rjavinets, Grozintsi, Sankoutsi*, Reugatch*, Dinouci*, Doljok*, Bielovtsi*, Gijdev*, Kichlo-Salievo*, Kichlo-Zamjievo*, Bielavintsi*, Titskany* and Fitesti*. In the districts of Sorok* and of Bielets* the Russian colonies are already very widely scattered; but they have penetrated as far as the southern

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section of the guberniya. Estimates are not in agreement. Chubinskii in 1872 figured that in all of Bessarabia there were 100,000 Ukrainians. Nestorovskii in 1905 guessed at 250,000. The latest statistics have figured that the Russians comprised 27.8 % of the total population, or 540,000 (of whom 380,000 were Ukrainians).

Beyond the Dnestr, to the east, it is not easy to trace the boundary exactly. Retailed maps are lacking. The ethnographical maps which I have used extend the Russian domain as far as the Black Sea. But to the south of the line of Yampol, Balta, Olviopol (now Pervomaisk), Elizavetgrad (now Kirovograd), Slavyanoserbsk, and Novocherkassk, this domain is pervaded by so many islands of foreigners (Germans, Bulgars, Rumanians, Tatars, Greeks, Jews, Armenians) that the Russians in the south cannot be considered as forming a compact population. It would be impossible to delimit their territory exactly until after the most minute ethnographic examination. To date we do not have a sufficiently detailed study. According to /24/ Derzhavin the latest statistics have enumerated in the guberniya of Kherson 57 linguistic groups, in Bessarabia, 41, and in the guberniya of Tavrida, 39. The dominant element, nevertheless, is Ukrainian.

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We reach the same conclusions for the provinces beyond the Dnepr, the Don, and the Volga. There are also many non-Russian elements and exact data and good ethnographic maps are lacking. On Russian maps--which are usually on a small scale--the Russian domain comprises the area between the Dnepr and the Don and stops at the Kuban (the Crimea being Tatar). In general the border begins on the shores of the Black Sea, at the town of Gagri below the Caucasus, crosses the mountains, curves around Pyatigorsk and Stavropol, draws near the left bank of the Don (there are 33.7 % Russians in the province of Terek), then skirts the Steppes of the Kirghiz and of the Kalmyk, and comes to the lower Volga, to the shores of the Caspian Sea and of the Terek. All along the Volga, from its mouth upwards, are situated numerous Russian towns and villages, cut off from each other by German, Finnish, and Tatar areas.

The Russian domain of the Volga cannot be delimited by a line; it is full of islands of allogenes which often interect one another These allogenic groups occupy a territory which extends approximately from the spot where the Volga bends towards the south from Saratov through Serdobsk, Morshansk and Murom to Nizhnii Novgorod (now Gor'kiy). To the north of the Volga the Russian population is compact;

1: Niederle--21 E-5 1911 E/Slavic Peoples E/C
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it extends to the lower reaches of the Onega and of the Ladoga, and further north there are numerous Russian colonies on the shores of the rivers and of the lakes; they are scattered in the midst of the allogenic populations.

Outside of this territory briefly outlined above, the Russians can be found in groups in certain cities of the Kingdom of Poland, in the interior of Hungary and of Slavonia and in Bulgaria in the colony of Tataritsa*, near Siliste (probably Silistria). They have been established there since the beginning of the eighteen century. At that period the Ataman Nekrasov, a devout Christian, came and settled in this region with his companions. They were called the Nekrasovtsi. As a result of pressure from the Rumanian authorities, the Russians settled in the Dobroudja began to emigrate to Bulgaria. However, in the delta of the Danube there still exist several Russian colonies. They are those of St. Georghe, of Letea, of Svistovka*, of Periprava*, and of Karaorman in the outskirts of Sulina. Another considerable Russian group is found at Tulcea[1] (5,621 Russians, 4,372 Rumanians, 4,018 Bulgars).

In Asia, the Russians mainly occupy Siberia. Their villages and their towns are located on the navigable waterways and along the new line of the Trans-Siberian Railway. From a statistical viewpoint Siberia is almost entirely Russian;/26/but in reality it contains immense area which are uninhabited or occupied by the natives. As to the various regions, western Siberia (the region of the Ob and the Irtysh) is almost entirely Russian. The Russian population is concentrated in the south, on the upper Ob, the Irtysh and its tributaries.

Central Siberia (the basins of the Yenisey and of the Angara) contains fewer Russians. They are especially concentrated in the southern provinces, in the neighborhood of Minousinsk, of Krasnoyarsk, and of Irkutsk. The Lena or Yakut part of Siberia contains only 11% Russians On the other hand, the province of the Amur, the seacoast, and the Russian section of Skhalin are Russian. It is estimated that in the guberniyas of Tobolsk and Tomsk there are 91% Russians; in the Yenisey guberniya and province of the Amur, 86.5%; in the Irkutsk guberniya, 73.6%; in Transbaikalia, 66.2%; along the seacoast 50.9%; on Sakhalin, 65.2%. In the guberniya of Yakutsk, in the north of Siberia, the population is mainly composed of Yakuts; Russians make up only 11% of it and live only in the towns. In central Asia their number is not considerable; 8.9% of the total.

[1] [In Dobroudja-- Analyst]

S.P. T.R. 101 162 population (25.7% in the towns and 6.6% in the country districts). The Russians are especially concentrated in the north: 33% in the province of Akmolinsk, 25% in that of the Ural, from 7.7% to 10% /27/ in the provinces of Semipalatinsk, Semirech'ye (or Dzhety-Su), Transcaspian, and Turgai; only 3% in that of Syr-Day'ya, 1.6% in that of Samarkand, and 0.6% in that of Fergana.

So far the Steppe of the Kirghiz contains no Russians.

Turkestan numbers 8.9% of them scattered in the large cities and in about one hundred fifty small towns located in the most fertile oases. The southernmost colony is that of Aleksivskoe, 125 kilometers from Herat.

Outside of European and Asiatic Russia, there are a great many Russian emigrants in the large cities of Europe, especially in the colonies of religious heretics in America, in Alaska, in Canada, particularly in the neighborhood of Yorktown, (1) as well as Ukrainians, especially in Brazil and in the Argentine Republic (province of Parana).

The Russians, furthermore, are very numerous in the principal cities of California, and of the States of Washington and Oregon.

Some Russian colonies of Cossacks have also been established in Asia Minor, in the neighborhood of Nicaea and of Sinope.

S.P. T.R. 162 S 5. Statistics. -- The territory of the Russian Empire, according to the census of 28 January 1897, contained a total of 83,933,567 Russians, that is to say 66.8% of the population. If we consider that, following Pokrovsky, the population /28/ increases each year by 1.5%, which means 1,250,000 Russians, the increase in the last four years would have amounted to at least 5 million. Therefore, we may venture to estimate for the year 1900 a total of 89 million Russians. If we add to this the Russians of Austria and of Hungary, in accordance with the census of 1900, we obtain the following totals:

In Russia and in Asia	89,000,000
In Austria	3,375,576
In Hungary	429,447
Total for 1900	92,805,023

But this total does not correspond with the facts. In the first place, the Hungarian census reduces the number of Russians. They are

(1) In 1899 and 1900 about 7,500 Russian Doukhobors settled near Yorktown, Saskatchewan, Canada. --Editor.

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Ukrainian. If we take into account the annual increase of 1.5% during the four following years, we will then obtain the following figures for the close of the year 1900:

Great Russians	(approx.)	59,000,000
Belorussians	(approx.)	6,200,000
Ukrainians	(approx.)	23,700,000

To the latter, one must add almost all the Russians /42/ of Austria-Hungary, that is 3,805,023 (leaving out the 40,000 Jews who state that they are Ukrainians), and 500,000 who live in foreign countries. We will then have for the close of the year 1900 a total of 28 million. But the Ukrainian statisticians declare that this figure is too low and estimate that it should be much larger. Thus, very recently, for the year 1905, Mr. Nechuj-Levitskyj figures--for the entire world--37,206,000 Ukrainians, 31,174,000 of whom are in European Russia. We cannot accept these figures, but will admit of a total of 30 million.

Gnatiuk, at the end of the last century, estimated 30 million; Hrushevskyj, in 1906, 34 million; Karsky, for 1903, conceded about 8 and a half million Belorussians.

S 8.--The dialectal and ethnographic differentiation is not confined to these three principal groups. Within each of them there are to be found smaller groups which bear historic names or popular nicknames.

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These differences appear especially among the Ukrainians, where not only do the philologists find new dialects, but where history and the people themselves mark out a whole series of names, where certain peoples (as for example the Gorals of the Carpathians) have so unusual a physiognomy that one asks oneself if they do not have a peculiar origin, perhaps non-Slavic.

Chubinskii, in his extremely valuable collection /43/ of ~~ethnog~~ ethnography, recognizes three types among the Ukrainians of southern Russia: the Polesian, the Ukrainian, the Podolo-Galician.

The first, that of the Poliechouks (Polexiani of the ancient chronicles), inhabitants of the Polesie (1), in the southern portion of the districts of Kiyev, of Radomysl, in the Volhynia from the northeast to the river Goryn', in a portion of the gubemiyas of Siedlec and of Grodno which make up the Podlasie.

1. Polesie, the region which skirts the forest. Tr:

1: Niederle--32 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E16
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S.P. T.R. 101 197 The inhabitants of the district of Pinsk call themselves the Pintchouks. They live to the north of the Goryn' River, on both banks of the Styr', beyond the Turya and the Pripet, and to the north of the Pina connect up with the Podliachiens of the gubemiya of Grodno.

S.P. T.R. C. 101 We find another Ukrainian type west of the Dnepr, in the guberniya of Kiyev, the central region of the Volhynia and the southwest of the Podolia. It is that of the Cossacks or Zaporozhians.

SP TR 197 They have presented and still present today an ethnographic oddity. There has been much discussion as to the origin of those fighting and trading associations which in the constant warfare against the Tatars and the Turks developed an ethnic individuality, especially from the point of view of their domestic life and social organization.

/44/ The ancient theories which represent them as being of foreign origin are certainly incorrect; it is certain that the Cossacks are of Russian origin. In accordance with the region in which their associations were founded and set up, they are distinguished today as Cossacks of the Kuban, of the Don, of the Terek, of the Ural, etc. Their types are different. Thus the Cossacks of the upper Don who speak Great Russian are blond, the Cossacks of the lower Don who speak Ukrainian C [16] are, in great majority, very dark. The census of 1905 reported, for European and Asiatic Russia, 3,700,000 Cossacks who live in the Cossack provinces of the Don, of Orenburg (Chkalov), of the Kuban, of the Terek, of Astrakhan, of the Amur, of Transbaikalia, of the Seacoast, of Akmolinsk, of Semipalatinsk, of the Ural. Aside from the Russian Cossacks, there are also allogenic Cossacks, for example the Buriat Cossacks of Transbaikalia, the Kalmuk Cossacks of the Don, the Turkish Cossacks of the territories of Orenburg (Chkalov and of the Ural, the Mordvinian Cossacks of the territories of Akmolinsk and of Orenburg (Chkalov).

SP. T.R. 101 197 In addition to the names of Cossacks and of Zaporozhians, one could come across not so long age the names of Stepoviks for the inhabitants of the southern steppes, of Poberezhtsi (river-dwellers) for the inhabitants of the southern part of the present Podolia, and of Volyntsi for those of the western portion of the district of Berdichev (guberniya of Kiyev) and of certain sections of Podolia.

/45/ To a third type belong the inhabitants of western Volhynia and of Galicia: on the frontiers of Galicia and of Poland they are called Rusini or Rusniaks. In the region of the Carpathians they also have a multitude of local names: Bukovinians, Krainians, Hrivniaks, Opolanes,

1: Niederle--33 E-5 1911 E/Slavic Peoples F16
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Galicians, L'vovians and others, derived from the name of the locality which they inhabit. The principal element are the Gorals (mountaineers, from the word gora, mountain) of the Carpathians, who are also called Verkhovintsi (from verkh, summit). Four principal tribes are distinguished among these Russians: in the west, the Lemki, on the two slopes of the Beskid mountains, especially in the districts of Sandets, Jaslo and Sanok; the Boiki, neighbors of the former, to the west of the San; the Tukholtsi, farther to the south, from the district of Sambor to the district of Stanislavov; and still further in the mountains, in the district of Kolomyja, of Stanislavov, in Bukovina, and in the Hungarian county of Marmaros, the Hutsuli (Huculi) are met with, who call themselves Christians, Rusniaks, or Russian people.

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Among the Russian population of the Bukovina, three types may be distinguished: the Podolians or Polianes, the Hutsuli and the Lipovani. The latter are religious heretics who left Russia in the eighteenth century.

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The Hutsuli are a very peculiar and interesting tribe, an enigma of Slavic ethnology. /46/ They have given rise to all sorts of hypotheses. Ivan Vagilevitch links them with the Turkish Ouzes, Koshkov to the Thracians or to the Scythians; more recently Volkov looked for their origins in the Caucasus. Some accept a strong intrusion of foreign elements into the primitive Slavic element, while others consider them to be Slavs of pure blood. They are remarkable for their fine stature, for the antiquity and the richness of their customs, for their artistic sense, for their picturesque costume, but also for their lack of intellectual culture which places them in the lowest rank among the Slavs. It is estimated that 93% of them are still illiterate. The name Hutsuli is probably of Rumanian origin (goc, plus the Rumanian article ul). The names Boiki and Lemki are surnames given by their neighbors because of their use of the words lem and boi. Vagilevitch has seen in the Lemki--without good reason, however,--the remains of vanished Celts. In 1890 Shukhevych estimated their number at 60,000. (1)

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(1) A. Sobolevsky found the names Hutsuli and Boiki again in the Gulatsi and the Butsi of the guberniya of Kiyev (district of Tcherkassk). And he used this connection to support his theory on the arrival of Carpathian Russians at Kiyev after the Tatar invasion.

1: Niederle--34 E-5 1911 E16 Slavic Peoples E16
Tsarist Russia R 2

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Among the Belorussians dialectical shadings and local names of tribes can also be found; for example, the Polianes in the district of Slonim, the Siekals or Sakals in that of /47/ Wolkowysk. Among the Great Russians, despite the immense size of the space occupied by them, intercourse has always remained easy because of the evenness of the ground; no considerable differences in speech nor types, as pronounced as among the Ukrainians, have established themselves. However, there are to be found among them also local names due most frequently to differences in dialect. Thus, in the guberniya of Voronezh one finds the Iaguny, the Kaguny*, the Tsukany*, the Shchekuni*, the Talagai*; in the government of Kursk, the Saiany. In the government of Kaluga, the inhabitants of the western section of the district of Mosal'sk and of the districts of Bryansk and of Trubchevsk (guberniya of Orel) call themselves Polieshi*, and the inhabitants of the eastern section of the district of Mosal'sk, the Polianes. The inhabitants of the north bank of the Desna are called the Zadesentsy (Transdesniens) by the Ukrainians. Likewise, many names are used which are derived from those of cities, Muscovites, Novgorodians, etc.).

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S 9.--This differentiation of types is partly confirmed by the anthropological method. The Ukrainians of the south, indeed, set themselves off from the Belorussians and the Great Russians, not only by their manner of wearing their hair and their beard, but even by their bodily structure. Thus, we find in the south more brachycephalics, with darker coloring and taller stature than among /48/ the Great Russians and the Belorussians. But, on the other hand, these groups themselves are of far from perfect uniformity. Quite the contrary. What is known up to the present in the matter of the physical study of the Russian types shows rather outstanding variations among local groups, variations which are greater than, for example, the average difference between the Great Russian, the Ukrainian, and the Belorussian groups.

In general, if we refer to the anthropological signs gathered by A. Ivanovsky, here is what we can ascertain:

Among the Russians, the average height is about 1.65 meters. Among the Great Russians, 51% are found to be shorter, and 49% taller than this; among the Belorussians, 36% shorter, 64% taller; among the Ukrainians, 47% shorter, 53% taller.

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In the matter of the color of the eyes and the hair, the Slavs of Russia belong for the most part to a mixed type. It is only among the Belorussians that the pure blond type dominates (48%, against 31%

S.P. T.R. 181 mores and customs. And this difference is further emphasized by their historical careers and in these latter years by their political divergences. These divergences go so far that they sometimes result in a rupture of S.P. T.R. 181 186 all of the ties of kinship. The representatives of the intellectual class among the Ukrainians are unwilling to consider themselves as Russians, as a nation of the same origin and of the same character as the Russians. They tear the unity of the Russian world into two segments, into two nations: the one located to the north is made up of the Great Russians, the Russians Kat'eksokhln, /among the foreigners/ otherwise called Rossiani, the Moskali or the Moskvichi. The others, the people of the south, are the Little Russians, the Yugorusi (1), or, /51/ according to a more recent appellation, the Ukrainians.

S.P. T.R. 101 Up until now there is no agreement as to the names to be used. The Great Russians and the foreigners, conforming to tradition, most frequently use the expressions: Great Russians, Little Russians, bearing in mind the historic name of Little Russia (excepting Galicia and Vladimir). The appellation of Iugorusi is less frequently encountered (for example in Pypin and in Kostomarov). The Little Russians do not care for these two names and for some time have preferred that of Ukrainians. The Galicians employ the term Rusin with the adjective 'ruski' opposed to Rossianin, 'rossisky' for the Great Russians. This name has been adopted beyond the Russian borders, but it has not been accepted within them. The Gorals of Galicia willingly call themselves Rusniaks. The Germans, following the Latin, use the form 'Ruthenian' S.P. T.R. 578 186 which also has been admitted into French. The conflicts between the two nationalities have engendered ironic and insulting appellations. Thus the Ukrainians call the Great Russians "Katsapy" (Goat-head, because of their beard) or Khazars, and the latter call the Ukrainians "Khokli" (from Khokhol, "top-knot," because of the manner in which the Cossacks formerly dressed their hair).

Thus there is conflict between the Great Russians and the Ukrainians. This interesting conflict has very old and quite /52/ natural causes. The differentiation between the Russians of the north and of the south occurred a long time ago; it has developed little by little, but without pause. Furthermore, there have been grievances and misunderstandings for a very long time between Great Russia and the Ukraine, and their entire life has been completely distinct throughout

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1. Russians of the south.

000 Of course this unity must be the product of reciprocal agreement, of a mutual understanding, and not of constraint or of force. The form of this agreement will be discovered by the leaders of the two parties when the memory of oppressions and persecutions is erased. And then, --as we like to hope--a ground for agreement will be found for a union both internal and /59/ towards the foreigner, while the two individualities will be preserved, as Kostomarov already hoped for. Then perhaps the apt words of Gogol will be realized. He wrote in 1844 to Mrs. Smirnov: "May the different strengths of the two races develop in such a manner that, when unified, they may produce something exquisite for humanity."

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II
THE POLES

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S 11. Historical Introduction--The Poles constitute today the most important portion of the western group. They are the only people of whom it may be said that they have been established from time immemorial in the same region (between the Oder, the Carpathians, and the sea) and that they are the least remote from their cradle. They have always occupied a central position from a geographic point of view, among the other Slav peoples, and the philologists assert that their language holds an analogous place among the Slavic idioms.

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We know hardly anything about the ethnography of present-day Poland in antiquity. Even Ptolemy scarcely sheds any light upon the Poles. Many people would like to see the Poles in his Boulanes (Boulanes, but the preferable reading is Poulanes). Beginning with the ninth century of the Christian era, we have a little more light; but for want of documents we are unable to determine the boundaries of the Polish domain; on the other hand, we are not sufficiently informed /62/ of the character of certain tribes living upon the shores of the Baltic or to the southwest. At this period the Polish nation was probably not united; but it already stood out from the other Slavs and was designated by the name of Liakhs (or Lekhs). This is the name which they bear in the Kiyev Chronicle (1). Today, --if we lay aside the literary use of the word Lekh, --it is used in practice only for the people who are settled in the plain of western Galicia, between the Biala, Vistula, and San

1. See my Chronique de Nestor, p. 328. Transtator.

S.P. P. 101 Rivers, and the Carpathians. The Gorals also use this word to designate the country and people of Poland.

Towards the close of the tenth century, as far as we know, the Lekh people consisted of the following tribes:

The Polianes primitively settled on the Warta, the Notec (today in German, Netze) near the lake of Goplo and as far as the Oder.

The Vislanes on the upper Visla (Vistula).

The Mazovi on the two banks of the middle Vistula.

The Kuiavi at the bend of the Vistula, near Thorn.

The Slezani (Silesians) on the upper Oder and to the east as far as the other side of the Bobra. They included the tribes of the Didoshi, the Bobrani, the Bezunchani, the Opolani and the Holasici.

S.P. P. 101 175 /63/ What were the ties of kinship between the Polish tribes and the Slavs of the seacoast, the Pomoriani (1) (between the lower Vistula, the Oder and the Notec) and the Lutitsi to the west on the Varnava and the Elbe? It would be difficult to determine them. The old writer of the Kiyev annals, in the indications which he gives us of the country inhabited by the Poles, relates these peoples to the Lekhs. Here is what he says: "For these Slavs coming to settle on the Vistula called themselves Lekhs and among these Lekhs certain of them called themselves Polianes, Lekhs, some Lutitsi, some Mazovi, others Pomoriani."

1. It is from this name (po, along the, more, sea) that Pommern is derived, the German name of Pomerania now Germanized.

All these tribes subjected themselves to the Polianes of the center under the princes of the Piast dynasty and accepted their name. It is not known when this unification took place. We only know that the principal authors of it were the princes Mesek I (960-992) and Boleslav the Brave (992-1025).

SP P. 175 648 Unity was not accomplished at the outset; it was achieved by the development of internal colonization.

At the beginning, the regions of Little Poland and of the Mazovia were sparsely inhabited. The foreign element which hastened this unification, was obviously the Germans against whom it was necessary to carry on warfare from the time when they subjugated and annihilated the Slavs of the Elbe (eleventh and twelfth centuries).

The struggle against the Germans exercised among the Poles, as among the Czechs, a considerable influence upon their internal and

*[Between the different Polish tribes, cf. Above and page 41, category 116 - Analyst]

S.P. P. 197 the two languages. In such a case how can the majority be determined? And how can the nationality be determined in /71/ the localities in which these belinguals must decide which group is in the majority? In Austria, in place of the mother-tongue, the habitual language (Umgangsprache) has been taken as the criterion. I do not believe, however, that this process has caused any serious injustice to the Poles.

In Russia the results of the linguistic census have not been used to draw up the ethnographic map, and we are reduced to individual guesses. The first ethnographic map of Poland was drawn up by Safarik for his general map published in 1842. Since that time a certain number of attempts have been made; but the Poles do not yet have a good, complete ethnographic map. Only a few frontier areas which have been the object of a detailed investigation are known in detail.

SP. P. 101 The Polish domain constitutes in its entirety an irregular square included between Jablunkov, (1) in the Carpathians, Ujscie on the Notec, Suwalki and Sanok. In the north it is penetrated by a Kashub enclave along the left bank of the Vistula, between Danzig and the lake of Leba.

The frontier line begins in the southeast at the sources of the Moravka, a tributary which flows into the Ostravica at its right bank, and reaches the Oder near Bohumin. This line is disputed by the Poles and the Czechs in the area of Teschen, which the Czechs call /72/ Tiesin and the Poles Cieszyn. The localities of this region are in dispute between the two nationalities (1) and the question of the schools gives rise particularly to conflicts of a purely local character. According to the latest statistics, the Czechs are diminishing in this region, while the Germans and the Poles are increasing. The mingling of Czech and of Polish produces a sort of mixed dialect; it is only to the west of Ostravica that pure Czech is spoken.

In the German Empire the Poles are settled partly in Silesia, but especially in Poznan (in the districts of Poznan-Posen, and of Bydgoszcz, in German Bromberg), in East Prussia (in the districts of Danzig-Gdansk and of Kwidzyn-Marienwerder) and in Prussian

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1. In Silesia.

1. We here suppress the names of localities which have no interest at all for the French reader. (Translator).

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Mazovia. In the province of Poznan and in East Prussia this frontier is in fact not well known, it is strewed with German enclaves, and it is difficult to figure out. We have only German maps. If one figures on the basis of the percentage of Poles, according to the estimates of Parczewski one may consider as Polish (more than 80%) the districts of Odolanow, of Koscian, of Ostrzeszow, of Poznan in the western section of Pszczynsk, of Olesia*, of Skwierzyna. (1)

1. As late as 1790, the Poles were touching the outskirts of Breslau. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Oder was the frontier commencing at the mouth of the Nissa.

/73/ We are well acquainted with the Kashub country through the work of Ramult (see below). From the sea, the frontier describing the arc of a circle, runs from Oliwa and from Danzig (Gdansk) to Tczew (Dirschau), crosses the Vistula at Malbork (Marienburg) and goes towards Kwidzyn (Marienwerder). Here it follows the left bank of the Vistula as far as Chelmno (Kulm) where it crosses the river. Then it runs to Grudziadz (Graudenz), Goryn, Bagrationovsk (Eylau), Ostroda, Knys* and crosses the Prussian frontier in the direction of Suwalki. In this region the Germanization of the Mazovi and of the Lithuanians has made great progress. Formerly the Mazovian frontier on the north ran as far as Goldap where the Mazovi adjoin the Lithuanians; today a German wedge has penetrated between the two peoples and the Poles no longer border upon the Lithuanians except in the government of Suwalki.

Beyond the German frontier the Polish boundary skirts around Suwalki--according to Karsky's map--and goes toward Augustow (Stanislas Dobrzycki extends the Polish domain as far as Grodno), then it crosses the districts of Sokol and of Bialystok and runs toward Suraz on the Narew River. Then, according to Gloger, Zakrzewski and Frantsev, it runs towards Bielsk, Samaky*, Krasnystaw, Tomaszow, and then goes up to the north towards Tarnograd. It enters Galicia and goes toward the San near Radowa*, Tuchla*, and Radymno, then it follows the San as far as Sanok, and, across Rymanow, Dukla, /74/ Zmigrod, Gorlice, Gribow, it reaches Pivniczna at the Hungarian frontier. From there as far as the pass of Jablunkow it is officially the same as the Hungarian frontier. The Poles who live in the region of Spis, declared themselves at the last census, to be Slovaks (1).

1. In the region of Spis, the Poles are settled between Stara Lubovna Kezmarok and Smokovce, in that of Orava, to the north of

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Zubrohlav* and of Bobrova*, in that of Trencin at Cerna and at Skalita*. There also are Polish colonies in the region of Liptov and in the Slovak region of Zemplin*. In the Spis area, the Slovak Czambel has counted 51 Polish communes with 30,000 persons. Kazimir Krotoski raises this number to 50,000.

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Such is the compact whole of the Polish nation.

In the Kingdom of Poland the Poles form 71.85% of the total population. They are most numerous on the left bank of the Vistula: 73.5% in the guberniya of Warsaw, 84% in that of Kalisz, 87% in that of Kielce, 77% in that of Lomza, 72% in that of Piotrkow, 83% in that of Radom, and 81% in that of Plock, 66% in that of Siedlce, 63% in that of Lublin and 23% in that of Suwalki.

Besides this we find Poles in small groups in almost all of European Russia: 10% in the guberniya of Grodno, 8.2% in that of Vilna, 6.2% in the Volhynia, 9% in that of Kowno. There are sizeable colonies in the large cities, /75/ in Moscow, Petersburg, Kiyev. On the island of Sakhalin, a place of deportation, there are 5% of them.

They are numerous in eastern Galicia. There is in this entire province only one purely Russian district (that of Kossow) where there are less that 5% Poles, while there are 23 purely Polish districts. It is especially in the large Russian cities that the Poles are distributed. The cities which have the largest Polish population are in the Russian section of Galicia: L'vov (Lemberg) with 120,000 Poles, or 76% of the total, against 15,000 Russians, Bobrka, Ukrainian, Bubrka), Muszyna, Sanok, Lesko, Sambor, Przemysl, Rava Russkaya, Belz, Zholkva, Gorodok, Cieszanov, Stry, Kalush, Stanislav, Kolomyya, Ternopol, Gusyatin, Buchach, Sokal, Terebovlya, etc., etc. On the other hand, certain cities have a German majority, composed in fact of Israelites (Biala, Szczerzec, Dolina, Bolekhuv, Nadvornaya, Kossow*, Kuty, Zablotow, Brody).

Outside of Poland and of Russia there are important Polish colonies in Vienna (4,364), Berlin (26,000), Dresden, Bucharest, Paris. In Germany new Polish colonies are at present in the process of formation in Westphalia and in the country of the Rhine; at Mulheim in the Ruhr at Ruhrort, at Essen, at Dortmund, at Bochum, at Hattingen, and especially at Gelsenkirchen. These are colonies of workmen. They are continuously increasing in size. In 1890 statistics showed in these /76/ localities

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Polish women), despite all of the ill will of the government, are better educated than the Russians. Among the Russians there have been found 29.50% of the men and 9.34% of the women who are literate. Among the Poles the proportions are 34.78% and 29.40%.

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S 14. Differentiation.---We find also among the Poles rather considerable internal differences; but these are not reasons for dividing the nation into various nationalities. Moreover, the question has not been studied sufficiently, and not enough attention has been paid to it to enable one to distinguish from a scientific point of view the various Polish groups. Much material has been gathered together, especially, from the point of view of folklore, by Oscar Kolberg, more recently by Jan Karlowicz and others, in the review Wisla (The Vistula), and from an anthropological viewpoint by J. Majer, K. Kopernicki, I. Talko-Hrynczewicz, W. Olechnowicz, L. Rutkowski, A. Zakrzewski. The field of linguistics has been studied in recent times /83/ by St. Dobrzycki, J. Karlowicz and K. Nitsch, but up until the present these researches have not been gathered together and digested in a single study.

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The customary division into large and small groups is above all based upon historic tradition; a more scientific division will be a task for the future. The Polish nation is generally divided into the following groups:

1. The Great-Polish group occupies Silesia, Poznan, and Prussia;
2. The Mazovian group lives to the east of the preceding one in the basins of the Vistula, of the Narew, and of the Bug;
3. The Little-Polish group is settled to the south on the upper Vistula, as far as the Carpathians and the San;
4. A fourth group is formed by the Kashub on the shore of the Baltic.

The Great-Polish group was the first to serve as a rallying point for the ancient tribes, evidently under the pressure of the German race, and its language has become dominant; it is the one which constitutes the local idiom.

On the contrary, Mazovia and Little-Poland, regions which were forested and less accessible, have retained more originality and local character.

Taking into account the names by which the people distinguish the tribes and the regions, the Polish ethnographers--Karlowicz, for example--distinguished particularly the following tribes:

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/84/ In Silesia the inhabitants of the mountains call themselves Gorali (1), those of the region of Jablunkow, Jablonkowiane or Jackowie; those of the central region, the Walachians, those of the plains Lakhi or Dolaci, those of the banks of the Vistula (in Polish, Wisla) Wislaci.

1. Mountaineers. Gora means "mountain." Translator.

The Polish watermen who steer the rafts of logs down the Vistula have been known in German since the seventeenth century by the name of "Water Poles." In Poznan and in Prussia there are noted the Paluci (in the districts of Wagrowice* and of Szubin*) and, on the left bank of the Warta, beginning at the mouth of the Prosna, the Porzeczane (riverians). The region which extends from the lake of Goplo to the Vistula and to the Netze (districts of Inowraclaw, of Strzelin, and of Bydgoszcz or Bromberg) is called Prussian Kujavia includes the districts of Nieszawa and of Wroclawek.

The inhabitants of the district of Krobia on the frontier of Silesia and on the Orla River are called Chazaci or Lesniaci (foresters). In the Kingdom of Prussia, where the areas of Chelm and of Marienburg adjoin Kujavia and where Warmia (Ermeland) adjoins Mazovia, the Borowiaki and the Kociewiaki are settled. A little lower down, at the mouth of the Vistula, are found the Zulawi.

The Mazuri, from the northern frontier as far as Dzialdowo to the south and to the east as far as /85/ the Russian frontier, are called by their neighbors Tylosani (because they say tylo instead of tylko (1).

1. A Polish word which means, "only."

In Russian Poland derivations of place names are mainly used: Bojary, Borowiacy, Gryczanie, Kopieniacy, Koziari, Nadrzeczanie (river-dwellers), etc., etc.... The names of the principal tribes are those of the Kujaviens, of the Kurpie* in the areas called Green Pusta and White Pusta (the districts of Ostroleka, Kolys, Przasnysz, Makow, Ostrow, and Lomza), of the Ksienzacy in the former principality (Ksienstwo) of Lovicz, of the Mazowsze in the guberniyas of Suwalki, Lomza, Plock, Warsaw and Siedlce. The Polish Podlasie (country of forests) connects with the country of the Mazovians. Prussian statistics, we note this detail in passing, like to separate the Mazuri from the Poles because of their Reformed religion.

In Little Poland an infinity of local denominations are also met with, some of which we have already mentioned; they result from topographic peculiarities: Gorals (mountaineers), Zagorzane (beyond

S.P. P. 101 the mountain), Lakhi, Mazuri, Lasowci, etc...

The ethnographers also distinguish the Poles by regions: Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom, Kielce, Lublin, Sandomierz, Cracovie (it is the latter which has the most beautiful native costumes).

/86/ All of these groups, despite their differences, have the sense of belonging to a single nation, especially since the Russian and German oppression has stirred up among them the idea of nationality and of union. Only the Mazuri of Prussia, whom their Lutheran religion separates from the Catholic mass, lean towards the Germans. They speak Polish, but they feel themselves to be Prussians and have realized the hopes of the Berlin statesmen, especially the ministers Studt and Arnim. A German publicist, Tetzner, has said of them (1): "The Evangelical Mazuri is Prussian in body and soul and keeps completely about from the Catholic Pole."

S.P. P. 141 I shall add here some notes relative to the anthropology of the Polish type.

The type of the gorals or mountaineers is markedly different from that of the inhabitants of the plain. The Gorals are of a medium height (1.681 meters), generally of a light or mixed complexion. (Talko Hryncewicz considers the light type to be the primitive Polish type). The greater part of them are brachycephalic (between 80.5 and 82.3%). As one moves away from the Carpathians and goes toward the north, the brachycephalic type gives way to the dolichocephalic.

The brachycephalics in Galicia represent 83%, in the department of Lublin /87/ 78% among the nobles, and 59% among the peasants; in the Sandomierz area 77%; at Plock, among the nobles 78%, 54% among peasants; at Lomza 68% to 63%; at Warsaw 57%.

The Goral, therefore, represents a special type among the Poles, as among their neighbors the Russians. In general, the complexion is fairer among the Poles of Galicia than among those of Warsaw.

But the proportions are entirely different in the east. The purest

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1. Tetzner, Slaven in Deutschland, p. 133. Recently a Mazurian review printed in Gothic characters, but written in Polish, stated its sympathies for France. (Translator)

S.P. P. 141 type is the Galician; the types of Lomza and of Lublin are very mixed. On the other hand, anthropological research has verified an interesting phenomenon, which is that the Polish nobility differ greatly from the rural type; they include more brachycephalics, are taller in height, less frequently have light-colored eyes. This seems in part to confirm the theory which assigns to them a special origin.

S.P. P. 144 According to Talko Hryncewicz, the Polish prototype is the mountaineer of the Carpathians.

The further that one withdraws from this region, the more the type changes and indicates admixtures. According to the latest researches of A. Ivanovskii, the Poles from a physical point of view demonstrate much affinity with, and resemblance to, the Great Russians. This fact is of interest in relation to the question of the affinity of the Great and of the Little Russians (Ukrainians).

S.P. P. 101 144 ● /88/ S 15.---The oddest of the Polish groups is that composed of the Kashubs and the Slowiency of the Leba. Many ethnographers (A. Hilferding, Zubaty, Ramult and Beaudouin de Courtenay) separate them from the Poles and associate them with the Slavs of Pomerania. Their Polish origin is advocated by I. Karlowicz, Bruckner, Krynski, etc... Lorentz saw in the Slowiency a branch independent from both the Kashubs and the Poles.

P. S.P. 101 We have described in a very general way the territory occupied by the Kashubs. According to the studies of Ramult and Nadmorski, it extends along the left bank of the lower Vistula. It is bounded by a line which runs from Kamien (Kamin) through Czluchowo* (Schlochau *) Ferstnowo* (Forstenau*) toward Starzyn* (Starsen*) and from there by Bytow (Butow), Lemborg* to the lake of Zarnow*. Along the river the boundary runs towards Danzig (Gdansk) and from there straight through Skarszewy (Schoeneck), Leg, towards Kamien.

From this central nucleus a small compact island is detached, which is located on the shores of Lake Lebo at the mouth of the Leba and of the Lupa.

Along with the name Kashubs, the origin of which is unknown, one finds toward the east special names: Karwaci, Pomarency,

1: Niederle--58 E-5 1911 F/6 Slavic Peoples F/6
Poland EA1

S.P. P. 101 Lyczacy, Kociewiacy, Borowiace, Krajniacy, and, on Lake Lebo, those of Kabaci, Lesacy, Belocy. But the most curious is that of Slowiency which /89/ evidently goes back to ancient times and which is found as early as 1586.

S.P. P. 161 The Kashubs are few in number. According to the official statistics of 1900 there were 100,213 of them.

According to earlier statistics of Ramult, there were 174,831 in their own territory, with a total of 200,000 in Europe and 130,000 in America (the United States, Canada, Brazil). As for religion, the majority are Catholics. Only 6% of the Slowiency are considered to be Protestant. S.P. P. 162

000 Although the Kashubs are very few in number, there is no reason to despair of their prospects, for, on the one hand they live in an isolated region near the sea, and on the other hand they are constantly in close contact with the Polish element, who assist them in maintaining their position.

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/90/ /There is no page numbered 90./

/91/ IV

THE SORBS OF LUSATIA

S.P. 101 S 16. Historical Introduction.--Of the powerful nation of Slavs who lived for centuries on the middle and lower Elbe, there now exist only an insignificant remnant, composed of the Slavs of the two Lusatias; it is the Slavic group which is the closest to the Czechs from the geographic and linguistic viewpoint.

In former times the Polabian Slavs (or those of the Elbe /Laba/) were settled in the basins of the Oder, of the Saale, and of the Elbe. We are able, with some reservations, however, to follow their trail as far as the first century of the Christian era. S.P. [172] But those who accept the Slavic character of the cinerary tombs in Lusatia and Silesia, are able to go back at least as far as 1000 B.C. This is merely a matter of an archeological hypothesis; but it appears much more accurate to attribute the type of tombs found between the Vistula and the Elbe to the Slavs rather than to the Germans.

●/01 At the period for which we possess somewhat more detailed historical data about them, the Polabian Slavs were divided into three great families:

1. The Obotrites in Mecklenburg, Lüneburg and Holstein (as far as the Varnava River), whence they penetrated into the Old Mark;
2. The Luticl or Veletiz between the Oder, the sea, the Varnava and the Elbe;
3. The Sorbs on the middle Elbe between the Verra*, the Havel, and the Bobrawa.

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177 From the time when history records the presence of the Slavs on the Elbe, their history has been but a long struggle for existence; they carried on this struggle simultaneously against the German Empire and the Roman Church. The campaign undertaken by the Germans against the Polabian Slavs was at the same time of a political, national, and religious character. The Slavs resisted energetically, but the struggle was too unequal. The Germans had as allies the Danes, and upon occasion also the Polish and Czech prines. Furthermore, they were not in agreement among themselves.

Under Charlemagne and his immediate successors, the Germans achieved only insignificant victories.

The Saxon dynasty was more fortunate; the entire country of the Polabians fell into German hands. The conquest was accomplished by the /93/ Margraves. The Slavs were not only conquered, but were in a short time denationalized. Beginning with the twelfth century German colonization penetrated into their country; in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Germans were already superior in numbers, and by the fifteenth century only a few rare specimens of the Slav race were to be found.

On the island of Rugen* (Rouiana* in Slavic) the Slavs disappeared in 1404; on the Elbe towards the middle of the sixteenth century, they occupied only the districts of Luchow* and Danneberg*, the southern part of the district of Blekede*, a third of that of Ulzen*, and the northern section of the Old Mark (Altmark). Further to the east no more than a few remains were to be found in Mecklenburg, which was still rather thickly populated by Slavs in the thirteenth century (between the rivers Elde and Suda), and in Brandenburg in the district of Priegnitz (Brizan). But this rather sizeable group in Luneburg, was completely unable to maintain itself. In 1671 there were still Slavs

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177 there; about 1700 they were in great measure Germanized; the last Slav group was that of the Dravani (Drawaina) in the district of Luchow which even today is called Wendland, country of the Wends.

1779 The Slavic language disappeared between 1750 and 1766. It was in 1751 that mass was celebrated in Slavic for the last time.[1]

161 In the years 1890-1900 the newspapers reported, according to A. Parczewski, that the census /94/ of 1890 had found 570 Slavs-Wends still in this region. But it was an error. The official census had indeed found in the Luchow area 570 Wends, but they spoke only German.

197 The Slavic tongue in this region has been dead for more than a century, as Mr. Muka reported without hesitation.[1] He was sent out as an investigator by the Academy of Sciences of Cracow.

000 However, the Slavic character is still found in great measure in the type and in the manner of life of the inhabitants of the Wendland.

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175 Originally the Sorbs of this region[2] occupied in a compact mass all of the country situated between the Saale, the Verra*, the Fulda, the upper Havel, and the Spree. They extended as far as Frankfort on the Oder, on the Lower Bobra, the Hvizda (Queis). The group included the so-called Sorbs between the Saale and the Elbe (1) then the Lusatians on the middle Saale, and the Milczani on the upper Elster, the upper Spree and the Neisse. From the eleventh century on, the Germans began to penetrate into these regions; but they only came there in large numbers beginning with the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. At this period the Sorb national group began to diminish to the west of the Elbe; it finally succumbed as a result of the Thirty Years War. The situation was better in /95/ Upper and Lower Lusatia, united under the Bohemian crown. Unfortunately, in 1635 the Treaty of Prague ceded
175 the territory to the House of Saxony. The Sorbian national group
668 commenced to decline, especially in Lower Lusatia. Its decadence was not arrested until the nineteenth century by the literary renaissance which restored some energy to this small people.

1. These Sorbs are designated in Latin texts of the Middle Ages by the name Sorabes. (Translator)

Thanks to the efforts of a few patriots, the national conscience

[2] [Wendland -- Analyst] [1] [Among the Polabian Slavs - Analyst]

175/668 was reawakened, literature revived, the Slavic tongue was introduced into the primary schools and the Germans of Saxony granted to their Sorbian fellow-citizens a tolerable modus vivendi. How long will this state of affairs endure? It is difficult to foretell.

177 Germanization is making great progress especially in Lower Lusatia, subjected to Prussians.

101/162 S 17. Boundary of the National Group.---In 1886 Muka established on his ethnographic map, the best which exists up until the present, this boundary by a line which began to the south of Lubja (Lobau), passed between Rychbach (Reichenbach) and Wosporg (Weissenbach*), ran to Nizka (Niesky*), Reczice* (Rietschen*), went toward Muzakow* (Muskau*) on the Neisse, then following the Neisse reached Barsc (Forst), ran to Gresna* (Griessen*), to Barklawa* (Baerenklau*), to the west of Gubna (Guben*). The line then went straight to the west by Luboraz* (Lieberose*), Mochow*, Waldow*, Bocklin* (Burglehne*) then toward the south through Lubnjow* (Lubbenau*), /96/ through Wotrowce* (Bischofsdof*), Kalama* (Kalan*), Rudna* (Reuden*) and Bukowina; then towards the southwest the boundary ran around Komorow* (Senftenber*), Rolana* (Ruhland*) on the Elster, went through Nadzicow* towards Kamence*, Elstra*, Biskupci* (Bischofswerda*), where it turned sharply to the east towards Velecin* (Wilthen*) on the Lubia*. Such was the outer boundary of the region in which the majority of the people spoke Sorbian; there was in this region an absolutely Sorbian territory in the neighborhood of Chotebuz* (Cottbus*) and of Grodk*. There were also numerous German islands.

On the map drawn up in 1902 by A. Czerny, the territory had diminished and the Germans had gained ground. Today the northern part of Lower Lusatia is separated from the southern part only by a straight line between Grodk* and Chotebuz* on the two banks of the Spree. However, Tetzner in his book wrongly indicates Lower Lusatia as forming only an island.

161 S 18. Statistics.--The figures in effect confirm that the number of Lusatians is diminishing. At about 1880-1884, Muka, travelling from village to village, had set the total number of Sorbs at 175,966. He counted 72,000 in Lower Lusatia and 103,000 in Upper Lusatia. The official statistics for 1900 numbered only 93,032 Sorbs, speaking only Sorbian. If one adds about 23,000 bilinguals speaking both Sorbian and

161 German, one arrives at the figure of 116,810 individuals, and, if this figure is corrected according to the estimates of Parczewski, of Swjela*, and of Muka, about 156,000 persons are obtained, a lamentable total for a people surrounded and penetrated from all sides by the German flood. [177] What favors Germanization is the extent to which the Sorbs are economically dependent upon the Germans: the military service, preaching in German, the absence of an intellectual class, their complete isolation. The Sorbs who resist most energetically are those of Upper Lusatia, whose intellectual center is at Bautzen (Budysin). In Saxony, of 297 communes called Wends (1), according to the census of 1900, there are in all 225 with a Slav majority, and only 7 entirely Slav.

167 We have no other data on the Lusatians or on their emigration. It appears that there are colonies in America (especially in Texas--Serbin (a town), which recalls the name of the nation, Giddingswenden (probably the town of Giddings), West (perhaps the town of West Point) Yewa (not located), Warda (a town), Burleson (a county) whose inhabitants left Europe towards the middle of the last century, and who still preserve the national tradition. There are also some in Australia (at Angerspark, at Adelaide near Melbourne). They are of more recent origin.

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162 The great majority of the Sorbs are Lutherans; there are 15,000 Catholics, who live for the most part in the neighborhood of Budysin (Bautzen).

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182 /98/ S 19. Differentiation.--Even though they are only a small nation, the Sorbs are not unified from the linguistic point of view. The difference between the idioms of Upper and Lower Lusatia is so great that the common people have great difficulty in understanding one another and many linguists have recognized two distinct languages. There are in fact two literary languages founded upon the two dialects which are farthest apart (that of Kottbus and that of Bautzen) and two literatures. This duality creates a grave danger, the much more so as the two fractions are divided from a political viewpoint. Kottbus belongs to Prussia and Bautzen to Saxony. Aside from the language, the 101
182 two Lusatian groups differ from many viewpoints in matters of domestic life and costume. According to Muka, the boundary between the two

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1. The Sorbs of Lusatia are called Wends in German.

Sorbs
Czechoslovakia EB1

S.P. 101 areas formerly ran from Zagan (Sagan) on the Bobrawa through
182 Muzakov, Grodk, Kolany, Kupsk (Muckenberg), Wikow (Elsterwerda) towards Bielagora (Belgern) on the Elbe, and it has remained in conformity with this line in matters relating to the Sorb population.

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V

/99/ THE CZECHS AND THE SLOVAKS

S.P. C. 101 S 20.--Historical Introduction.---The Czechs also belong to the western branch, as well as the Slovaks, who, from more than one viewpoint, may be considered as forming only a single nation with them, even though fate has already separated them to a considerable degree and, judging by all appearances, should further enlarge this separation.

These two branches developed from a common center, which alongside the Polish and the Polabre center, was located somewhere to the north of the Sudeten Mountains and perhaps reached as far as Moravia; it is from this region that the ancestors of the Czechs and the Slovaks came into the regions where history verifies their presence.

S.P. C. 174 [172] 101 Theyλ came there from the north, perhaps all together in a single move, perhaps at various periods. The texts contain nothing about this; archaeology, while admitting the Slavic and particularly the Czech character of the cinerary tombs of the Lusatian type, can only conjecture that Bohemia and Moravia were occupied before the middle of the first century B.C. /100/ The cradle of the Czechs and the Slovaks is to be found further to the north, but, taking into account archaeological data, one may to a certain degree regard them as being indigenous to Bohemia and to Moravia. The same may be said for the branch settled in Hungary. Dr. Czambel chose to state in recent times that the Slovaks did not come with the Czechs, that they came by themselves and from another region, from the southeast,--all this in order to demonstrate that the Slovaks do not belong to the western group, but to the southern group. But this theory S.P. C. 174 197 101 lacks foundation from the viewpoint of history and of philology. The linguistic kinship shows without argument that the Czechs and the Slovaks belong to the same group as the Sorbs of Lusatia, the

λ [The Czechs and Slovaks --Analyst]

S.P. E. 174 [177] 101

Poles, the Polabes, and that they carried out their migration at the same time as these.

The Czecho-Slovaks, after having crossed the Sudeten and the Carpathians, settled at first in the north of Bohemia, of Moravia, and of Slovakian Hungary; to the south there were settled Gallic, Illyro-Thracian tribes, later on also the Germanic peoples of the Marcomani and the Quadi. After the departure of these allogenes, the Slavs spread not only over the territory on which they are established today, but even much farther to the south. This applies to the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia and also to the Slovaks of Hungary; the latter still have numerous islands /101/ in the counties of Esztergom, of Budapest, to the south in those of Bars* and of Nograd, and positive indications prove that formerly they extended much farther toward the south in the areas in which they encountered colonies of Slovenes and Bulgars.

To the east, it is difficult to determine the ancient frontiers. Their delimitation by the Vah, the Hron, and the Tepla rests only upon hypotheses. However, we do know that the frontier in those days did not extend as far as today,--that is, almost as far as the Tisza. For the greater part of the western Slovaks are made up of Russians assimilated during the historic period. To the north the Polish Gorals (Mountaineers) had penetrated across the mountains in the regions of Trencin, of Orava and of Spis. In the north the frontier followed the Sudeten Mountains (the regions of Sluknov and Friedland were Sorbian (1)

1. Of course this refers to the Sorbs of Lusatia; see the preceding chapter†(Translator).

and composed the district of Zagozd*). In Silesia, the region of Opava was Czech. In the west, the Czechs, in the twelfth century, when their written history began were beginning to penetrate across the Bohemian Mountains (Boemerwald, in Czech, Sumava) as far as Bavaria and in the south even beyond the Danube. How far did they go into Pannonia? Did they indeed settle there, they or the ancestors of the Slovaks? This cannot be ascertained with certainty. /102/ In all likelihood, they went at least as far as Lake Balaton, as is vouched for by the history of the princes Pribina, Kocel, and Svatopluk. (1)

1. About these persons, consult my work on Cyrille et Methode (Paris, librairie Franck, 1868).

Like the other Slavic peoples, the Czechs at first did not form a single nation. We know little of the internal situation in Hungary

†[cf. cat. 116, pp.58-63 - - Analyst]

1: Niederle--65 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E/C
Czechoslovakia EB1

S.P. C. 174 101 and in Moravia, at the beginning of history. However, it appears very likely that the different groups which are still met with today, the Czechs properly speaking, the Hanaks, the Lahs, the Slovaks, and the Valachs existed in those days. But we do not know where the frontier between the Czechs and the Slovaks was located: was it on the lower and middle Morava, as Safarik would have it, or farther to the east?

We know more about the Czechs. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, we see leaving the forest bordering Germany, a whole series of tribes that appear among them: to the north from the sources of the Oharka, proceeding towards the east, the Sedlicany, the Lucany, the Lemuze, the Deczany, the Litomerice, the Psovany, the Charvaty (Czechs?); in the center, the Czechs; near them the Zliczany; and to the south in the area of Budejovice (Budweiss), the Dudlebi.

Very soon the Czechs became the most numerous and strongest of all of these tribes /103/; thanks to their central location, they soon dominated the other tribes and fused them into a single people. From the ninth century their name was used to designate the entire aggregation of tribes.

S.P. C. 175 Thus this nation was formed.[1] Settled in the watershed between the streams flowing to the north and those flowing to the south, near the source of the large rivers, protected by natural walls, it developed under excellent conditions. And, were it not for the errors of its princes, who through egoism caused serious damage to its prosperity and to its future, the history of this nation would have been entirely different from what it has been, and would occupy today a different position in the Slavic world from that which it now occupies.

S.P. C. 175 167 What caused it[1] a terrible blow was the German colonization in Bohemia and Moravia. In the south, the Germans, pushing forward along the Danube towards the east, thrust back the Czecho-Slovaks who were settled in this region. This was a completely natural movement and one which should not have caused any great harm to the development of the Czech national group, seeing that the Germans would soon come into collision with the Magyars on the Litava (Leitha).

What was particularly harmful to the Czechs was the German colonization summoned into the country by the national princes of the Premysls dynasty, Premysl Otakar I (1197-1230), Vaclav I (1230-1253)

[1][Czechoslovakia – Analyst]

1: Niederle--66 E-5 1911 E/6 Slavic Peoples E/6 Czechoslovakia EB1

S.P. C. and especially Premysl Otakar II (1253-1278)
175 and their successors; the nobility and the clergy, /104/ particularly
167 the monks, followed their example. As a result of this colonization, the Czech element found itself blockaded in the interior of the country by a belt of German cities and towns, a belt which continually drew tighter; at first below the Metallic Mountains and the Boehmerwald, then on the lower Elbe, then in the areas of Liberec (Reichenberg), Trutnov, Kladsko (Glatz) and in the region of the Jeseniky (Gesenke) Mountains. Moreover, German groups settled in the interior of the
S.P. C. country. From the thirteenth century Bohemia and Moravia became
[191] bilingual countries.

From the standpoint of area the German zone was neither wide nor compact; it formed itself especially in the clearings of the forests on the west and northwest.

S.P. C. In the fourteenth century, according to Professor Sedlaczek,
● 101 the frontier of the nations in Bohemia ran from Kynwart* toward Zdar*,
563 Kralupy, Chomutov (Komotau) which was German, toward Most, then toward Duchcov and Decin. Bilina and Teplice were still Czech. Then the frontier ran to Benesov* which was German, to Jablonna*, crossed Mount Iestied* and reached the sources of the Jizera (Iser). From the fourteenth century Liberec (in German, Reichenberg) was German. The Germans were settled in the mountains beyond Vrchlaby* (today Hohenelbe) which was still Czech. Pilnikov (Pillnitz), Trutnow, Zacler, Stare Buky* were already German. Starkov* remained Czech, but the region of Brumov*, and the country of Kladsko /105/were Germanized. Olesnica and Rokytnice* were Czech. Beyond Policzka* and Litomysl* the situation was as it is today. At Nemecky Brod there was a German island; Jindrichuv Hradec was mixed, as well as Budejovice (Budweiss). Krumlov and Prachatice were mixed; the Kasperk Mountains were German; in the region of Domazlice the frontier was Czech. Klatovy was mixed, Tachov German.

S.P. C. Less is known about the German penetration into Moravia and
175 into Silesia. From the thirteenth century the greater part of the fortified
167 towns in Moravia have been German. In many of the cities, notably
S.P. [565] at Brno and at Olomouc, from the thirteenth century on a German bourgeoisie developed. The religious orders and the clergy contributed in summoning the Germans, especially Bishop Bruno who has been called the greatest Germanizer of Moravia. In the Teschen area the Czecho-Polish frontier has been the same from the fourteenth century

1: Niederle--70 E-5 1911 E8 Slavic Peoples E16
Czechoslovakia EB1

S.P. C. 175 177 167 again in 1827 Jungmann in a moment of discouragement gave vent to this sad cry: "We have had the sad fate of being the witnesses and the accessories of the final annihilation of our mother tongue."

S.P. C. 175 668 517 Nevertheless, certain men succeeded in awakening the nation, in saving what might be saved. The history of the Czech literature since the second half of the eighteenth century shows us in an admirable fashion the work which a little group of men, obscure but impassioned, taken with a great idea, have been able to accomplish.

Aroused by the progress of liberalism in Europe, by the "Josephinism," they succeeded in reviving an interest in national affairs, in shaking the people out of their torpor, at first among the lowly ones who had preserved the language, then in the intellectual class. This Czech people, whose existence appeared doubtful one hundred years ago, of whom the Viennese educator Kindermann von Schulstein, basing himself upon the new scholastic program, had proclaimed the approaching disappearance, this Czech people, is today conscious of itself, it forms a compact mass of six and one-half million persons and constitutes an impregnable citadel against which the powerless efforts o the germanism bent upon the ruin of the Slavs come and break. There is only one thing to regret and that is that political conditions have prevented the union and assimilation of the two million Slovaks settled in northern Hungary.

S.P. C. 101 S 21. National Frontiers.--The compact mass of the Czechs and Slovaks are distributed among six administrative regions: in Austria, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margraviate of Moravia, and the Duchy of Silesia, in Hungary, and, for a few segments, in Prussian Silesia.

The ethnographic boundary which separates the Slovaks from the other Czechs runs across Moravia; but the Slovaks of Moravia are so closely associated with the life of the Czech nation and are drawing so much closer to them each day that one may /112/ consider as the true boundary the political frontier which separates Moravia from Hungary. There, in the Carpathians, a wall stands which separates the two groups, Czechs and Slovaks, and unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, it is to be feared that their former unity will wind up in a dualism: Czechs on the one side, Slovaks on the other.

Thanks to a series of ethnographic studies, and also to the acute

S.P. C. 101

conflicts which are breaking out constantly along the Czecho-German frontier, we are very well acquainted with this boundary and it is the one which has been studied most among the Slav peoples. Beginning west of Novy Postrekov* near Domazlice it runs to the north of Klence*, goes around Stankov*, runs toward Manetin, goes around Rakovnik, passes west of Rouny, to Terezin (Theresienstadt) on the Elbe.

On the Oharka River the Czech element has penetrated recently into the industrial basins of Duchcov, of Most (Brux) and of Teplice (Teplitz). From Litomerice (Leitmeritz) the boundary follows in general the right bank of the Elbe, passes by Libechov*, by Bela* (Weiswasser*), runs up north towards Svetla*, passes by Skuhrov*, and reaches near the frontier the most northern Czech village, Paseky*; then it descends to the southeast in the direction of Jaromer and goes up towards Upice, where it passes into Prussian Silesia in which a dozen Czech villages may be counted. Then it runs south again, goes around the Orlice* Mountains and enters Moravia at Silperk*. In this province, the boundary /113/ through Pisarov*, Bludov*, Podstat*, meets the Silesian frontier, runs around Novy Jicin, goes up again to the Silesian frontier and runs towards Neplachovice* on the Prussian frontier. It goes into the interior of Prussian Silesia and reaches the Polish frontier (1) at Sulov* where it descends again towards the southwest, towards Hodonin and follows the course of the Morava; then it runs to Dacice, to Chlumice*, to Suchodol*, to Kaplice where it goes up towards the northwest by Krumlov, Vimperk, Lusice*, and joins Postrekov*.

1. We omit here a long enumeration of localities which it would be impossible to find except upon a detailed map.

S.P. C. 101 563

In this Czech region[1] there is a certain number of German islands:

That of Budejovice (Budweiss) includes several communities. In the district about this city the number of Germans is diminishing greatly; Jihlava (Iglau) in Moravia; Brno (Brunn). That of Rousinov*, of Vyskov*, and of Olomouc (Ollmutz) in Moravia, and the largest, the most feared of all in the region of Lanskroun*, Mohelnice*, Moravska Trebova* (Moehrisch Trubau*), Svitau* and Brezov*, surrounded by Czech towns. The towns of Krumlov in Moravia, and of Hodonin also have a majority of Germans. (1) There are on the other /114/ hand

[1] [Morava - Analyst]

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1. The following were the numbers of Czechs and of Germans in a certain number of the towns in 1900: Brno, 38,365 and 68,762; Olomouc (Olmutz), 6,798 and 13,982; Jihlava, 4,228 and 19,765; Znojmo, 1,854 and 14,014; Hodonin, 3,987 and 4,976; Krumlov, 879 and 1,233.

Czech islands, but rather weak ones, in Lower Austria and in Prussian Silesia, where one may find names which recall national traditions, such as those of Husinec, and of Podebrady, of Tabor Veliky and Tabor Maly., etc.

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On the other hand, the Czechs are very numerous in Vienna (more than 350,000), in Linz, Budapest (4,100), Berlin, Dresden (3,188), and Svitavy (Zwittau). They are still to be found in Galicia in the district of Zolkiew, in the Hungarian Banat, in Croatia-Slavonia (31,587 of them have been counted; they came mainly between 1880 and 1890). In Hungary many of the localities which are named Csehi recall the memory of former colonies. Some of them already are Slovakized. In Russia, in the Volhynia, beginning in 1868, colonies were established in the districts of Dubno*, Rovny*, Lutsk, Zhitomir, Ostrog, Vladimir, Glinsk*, Zdolbonov, and Kupichevo*--the last three are the most considerable--in the Crimea, at Bohemka and Czechobrod* and near Novorossiisk* at Kirilovka-Metodievka and Gliebovka*, in Poland at Kuczow*, Zelow*, Lodz. 50,385 Czechs have been counted in Russia, 50% of whom are in Volhynia, 4,978 in the government of Lodz, 3,360 in the Caucasus. In Bulgaria, there are Czech colonies at Voivodov* and at Brslianisi* near Plevna.

On the other hand, many Czechs have settled in the United States, notably in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, the /115/ states of New York, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin; the number is estimated at half a million. In New Zealand there is near Auckland the Czecho-German colony of Puhoj (about 800 Czechs).

S 22. The region of the Slovaks is now very well known in Hungary. It starts at Devinska Nova Ves--near the place where the Morava empties into the Danube--runs along the Moravian frontier and that of Galicia (1) towards Stropkov (Hung., Sztropko) to the north of Zemplen. From Stropkov it runs to Breznice, Papin*, V. Remety in the county of Uzhorod (Ungvar), reaches Huta*, the most eastern Slovak village, then it turns about towards the west through Lucenec, Levice, Vrable, whence it thrusts out a point towards the south as far as Nove

1. This line envelops a few Polish and Russian localities.

S.P.
C.
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Zamky, then touches Galanta, Bratislava, and returns to Devinska Nova Ves. (2)

2. As we have done previously, we have omitted here a certain number of localities which the reader would not find on the general maps.

In the interior of the Slovak country there are German islands in the counties of Nitra and of Turocz*, Bars*, Gemer*, and Spis (near Kezmarck and Gelnica). There are also Russian islands, Polish islands, and Magyar islands--especially between Vrable and Nitra on the north and at Abauj to the west of Kosice.

/116/ On the other hand, there are numerous Slovak islands in central and South Hungary, particularly in the counties of Esztergom (Gran) and of Budapest. These island--notably those of Kerepes* and of Pilis--are the remains of the former Slovak population. They are to be found further to the south in the counties of Bekes, of Backa (Hung: Bacska), and of Torontal*. The islands of Keresztur* and of Kocava* have been claimed by the Russian Gnatiuk for his nationality. But the Czech philologists (Pastrnek, Polivka), the Russian Sobolevskii and the Slovak Czambel have demonstrated that their inhabitants were originally from the counties of Zemplen and Sarys*.

In Slavonia, Stara Pazova is a Slovak colony; likewise in Srem (Hung: Szerem) there are Slovak colonies at Ilok, Sid and Zemun. In the Croat county of Virovitica, Punitovici* is in great part inhabited by Czechs and Slovaks.

An Evangelical Slovak colony has lately been established in Bulgaria, at Mitropolie, near Plevna.

Moreover, the largest Slovak city is Budapest where 25,000 have officially been counted, though there may actually be twice as many. There are 50,000 of them at Vienna. In recent times they have in great numbers emigrated to North America.

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S 23. Statistics.--The official censuses /117/ in the German sections of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Vienna--as for the Slovaks in Hungary--have generally been conducted to the detriment of the Czech nationals. Generally an unfair pressure is exerted upon the

1: Niederle--79 E-5 1911 EK Slavic Peoples E 16
Czechoslovakia E 81

S.P. C. 146 161 What is much more serious is that the Czech areas are losing population to the profit of the German sections. (In Moravia it is completely the contrary). In 1890 33.46% of the Czechs in Bohemia were living in German areas; in 1900 there were already 34.61% of them. During this ten year period the birth rate in the German sections was 8.1% for the Germans, and only 4.8% among the Czechs of the Czech sections. These phenomena are explained by the importance of German industry which attracts the Czechs into the German areas.

S.P. C. 148 177 Already the Germans--at least /125/ the sensible ones--recognize that it is impossible to Germanize the Czechs. The chauvinists alone still dared to hope for it, especially those who consider Bohemia as a lock which one can burst asunder in order to open to the German race an access to the Adriatic. But they are fooling themselves, as are those who believe that the Poles of the Kindom of Prussia can be denationalized.

S.P. C. ● 101 The situation of the Slovaks in Hungary is not nearly so good; they are deprived of all political rights and, following the example of what is happening in Prussia, they are being threatened with expropriation. Nevertheless, they continue to stand against the Magyars within their ancient boundaries, they give way only very slightly within these boundaries, and, were it not for the Magyarization which is being energetically imposed upon the nation, especially upon the upper classes, and for a rather considerable emigration, the people would be able to hold their own, all the more since they are constantly assimilating Polish and Russian elements in the north and east of their territory.

000 When in 1900 I drew up my ethnographic map for the Slovaks, the Russians protested against the figures which the statistics showed to their detriment. It has been demonstrated that the progress of the Slovaks had not been as rapid as I had thought, but it exists nevertheless. All of eastern Slovakia is nothing but Russia which has been Slovakized, and this assimilation is continuing.

S.P. C. 178 [144] /126/ S 24. Differentiation.--The primitive differentiation of the tribes has left no important trace among the Czechs. All of the shades of difference have been leveled off by time and those which relate to the physical aspects, to the languages, to costume in these latter days, have almost entirely disappeared.

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have almost entirely disappeared. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, modern civilization, the school, the obligatory military service, and similar factors have unified them more and more. It is only in Moravia that there still is some slight variety, but it will disappear even there.

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Three principal dialects are recognized in Bohemia: those of the southwest, of the center, and of the northeast. But they do not afford accentuated characteristics which render them immediately recognizable. In contrast, here and there ethnographic islands are met with, which, from the point of view of language and of costume afford special interest and are distinguished by particular names. Thus, not so long ago in the west the area of Plzen and in the east that of Litomysl with the dialect of Orlice had a special physiognomy.

Likewise in the southeast the Blataki (from Blato, swamp, lake, in the area located between Sobieslav* and Trebon*) can be distinguished, and in the region southwest of the Sumava, the Chodes*, the most typical of all of the Czech tribes (1), which were /127/ formerly settled between Domazlice and Tachov, and which are now concentrated around Domazlice, the Tachov area having been partly Germanized. It is in the area of Mount Rip that the true type of Czech peasant is to be found.

1. A few notes on the Chodes will be found in my volume, Le Monde slave (2d edition, Paris, 1897, p. 200). Translator.

The odd character of the Chodes has given rise to the most diverse theories regarding their origin. Formerly Paul Stransky*, and later Ruffer, Erben, Grabowski, suggested that they were Poles settled as colonists by Bretislav I. But their dialect offers not the slightest trace of Polish influence. The uniqueness of the Chodes is explained sufficiently by the mountainous and isolated region which they occupy, by their traditions and the privileges which they have enjoyed since the fourteenth century as guardians of the frontiers.

The origiality of the primitive tribes is better preserved in Moravia. There we may very easily distinguish three different types, not only by dialect, but by physical and ethnographic details, particularly by the costume; even more, the people themselves are conscious of these differences and glad to affirm them. Up until now the things which have been most clearly recognized are the

SP dialect and the costume. The other signs of differentiation have not
C been studied from a scientific viewpoint. We have noted in the first
197 place, that in the mountain regions of Bohemia and of Moravia there
● 101 exists a purely Czech element which in the south borders upon
184 German territory.

/128/ In the northeast of Moravia and of Silesia the Lasi are met with (their country is called Lassko); they occupy the region of the Opava and the Czech section of the Tesin (Teschen) area, and in Moravia the area in which are situated the towns of Pribor, Brusperk*, Moravska, Ostrava, Frydlant, etc. The name of Lasi, furthermore, is not commonly used among the people. One finds alongside it those of Valasi* and other local names, Horale*, Kozloviane*, Dulani*, etc. The dialect of these Lasi bears strong traces of Polish influence.

The Valasi, properly speaking, are settled to the south of the Lasi in the region of Vsetin. From a linguistic viewpoint their idiom is very close to that of the Slovaks. But the people distinguish themselves very definitely from the latter, and their dress is completely different.

They are a group of purely Slovak origin who have been given the name of the Rumanian Walachians, who from the eleventh to the twelfth centuries moved into the Little Carpathians and were assimilated by the natives.

The most unusual tribe is that of the Moravian Slovaks, formerly identical with the Slovaks of Hungary, but who are today entirely different from them in life and in customs. In Moravia there remains only a small group of 18 villages which preserves the Hungarian character.

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[292] Among the Slovaks of Moravia, the national costume still persists in all its brilliance; it /129/ is so varied that an ethnographer has been able to distinguish 28 absolutely different types.

SP
C Pure-blooded Slovaks occupy the southeast corner of Moravia.
101 To their groups are attached three former Croatian villages, which they have assimilated.
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All the rest of Moravia belongs to the Hanaks*. Just as the Slovaks are lively and cheerful, the Hanaks are calm and apathetic. Their center is located on the river Hana, a tributary of the Morava which gives them their name.

S.P. C. 101 184 Their principal towns are: Prerov, Olomouc (Ollmutz) and Prostejov. They are divided into the Red Hanaks and the Yellow Hanaks according to the color of their breeches. Various tribes are recognized among them: those of the Baniaks*, of the Blataks*, of the Zabeczaks*, of the Moravicks*, names which refer to certain details of topography.

S.P. C. 101 184 177 The Slovak territory can be divided up only on a theoretical basis. From the dialectological viewpoint, it divides itself into three areas: that of the west on the Nitra and the Vah, that of the center (upon the Hron and upper Vah), that of the east which reaches from Gemer* and Liptov as far as the national frontier. The inhabitants of this area are considered by many ethnographers as Slovakized Russians, and it is a fact that in the counties of Spis, of Sarys*, of Zemplin and of Ujgorod (Ungvar) the Russians are becoming more and /130/ more Slovakized. One of the most remarkable of these groups is that of the Sotaks* in the county of Zemplin.

They are so called because they say so instead of tso /co, what/ and have nothing to do with the Satagues* of Jordanes.

S.P. C. 101 184 Let us also mention as local names those of the Magurani* in the county of Spis, of the Trpaci* in that of Niredhazy*. Among the Slovak groups, the most unusual is that of the Detva, in the county of Zvolen: a Hungarian ethnographer, O. Hermann, chose to see in the Detvanci colonists from Hercegovina, but he is mistaken.

S.P. C 101 184 463 The ancient ethnographers, and, following them, many modern books, indicate as forming special tribes those persons who work as peddlers, broom-makers, galziers, etc., who merely represent nomadic types common to all nationalities.

However, representatives of certain industries are natives of certain regions, for example, the dratenici, sellers of articles made from iron wire, are natives of the county of Trencsin, etc. (1)

1. Likewise in France, certain artisans are especially natives of the Creuse, the Auvergne, of Savoy, etc. Translator.

S.P. C. 184 What is of much greater interest from the Czech viewpoint than these local shades of difference, is the distinction which exists between the /131/ Czechs and the Slovaks of Hungary. This distinction arose a long time ago; it has been sanctioned by a long separation; the

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The outcome of all this is that the Czech type does not actually form a unique type. This circumstance is still more striking if one considers the diffusion of certain characteristics, for example, complexion. Thus the light type (blue eyes and blond hair) is found in the center of Bohemia and Moravia only in a ratio of 14%; in the mountainous sections it reaches from 20 to 25%, and in certain frontier regions where the Germans are in the majority in the northeast, it exceeds 30%. In contrast, we find in these regions 20 to 25% of the dark type; the proportion exceeds more than 25% in the mountainous regions of the Podripsko and of the Podbrdsko; but on the Czecho-Moravian plateau in certain neighborhoods it reaches only between 11 and 15%.

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VI

THE SLOVENES

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● S 25. Historical Introduction.--The Slovenes represent the southwestern fraction of the southern Slavs. They are the last remains of a formerly powerful group which occupied at the beginning of the Middle Ages the regions included between the bend of the Danube and the Adriatic pathway and which penetrated deeply into the Alpine regions. (1)

> 1. Sclaueni, Stlaueni, Sklavenoi, Sthlauenoi of the ancient texts. The word Slovene (in the language of the country Slovenec, Slovenka, in German--Slowenen) has become popular since the period of national renaissance. The Germans frequently use the designations Winden, Windisch, which may be found in many of the topographic names.

It is not known at what period the Slavs appeared for the first time in these regions. The indications, unfortunately extremely uncertain, seem to point to their having crossed the Danube at about the beginning of the Christian era, and to have appeared in the regions of Lake Balaton (Plattensee) and of the Sava. But substantial historical and archeological evidence is lacking.

/136/ One hears it affirmed constantly that the Slavs are the original races in the region of the Alps; these are vain statements. In these countries before the Christian era there lived the Ligurians, the Illyrian, Rhaetian, and Gallic tribes and some survivors of non-Aryan tribes.

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What is certain is that, from the end of the sixth century, this

1: Niederle--86 E-5 1911 EK Slavic Peoples E/6
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What is certain is that, from the end of the sixth century, this region[1] was flooded with Slavs. In the year 551 Jordanes did not yet know of them, for he drew the frontier of the Slavs from the Vistula to the lower Drava. In 595 Thassilo, Duke of Bavaria, was already fighting the Slavs in the area of the Korutania (Carinthia); in the year 600, we know that they threatened Italy. Evidently it was the departure of the Lombards for Italy which facilitiated the expansion of the Slavs.

At the beginning of this expansion they settled upon very extensive areas; but their groups were not very dense and they did not occupy all of the territory. To the east and to the north they had the Danube as their frontier--onto the right bank of which the Czechs crossed in certain localities--to the west, a line running from Linz through Wels, Dachstein, Tauern, Dreiherrenspitze and from there through the western corner of the Tyrol, as far as Innichen and Udine.

Thus they occupied the southern half of Lower Austria, all of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the territories of Gradiska and of Gorica (Goritz), the region of Lienz in the Tyrol, that is to say the east part of the Pusterthal, the Langau of Salzburg /137/ and the southeastern portion of Upper Austria. We are assured of this by the topographic nomenclature, by the ancient name of Sclavinia, and by a series of documents directly relating to the Slavic colonies. In this territory the sources mention very strong ancient tribes, such as those of the Dulebi, of the Suselci*, of the Stodoranes* alongside the Croatian colonies.

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At the outset of their history the Slovenes fell under the yoke of the Avars. They were freed from it by Samo (623-658). On the contrary, they were unable to resist for long the attacks of the Germans from Bavaria; their chiefs had to become the vassals of Bavaria (745-772). Then they were subjugated by the Franks (788) and by the Friuli. Sl. Their country was invaded by German colonies, which systematically [175] sought to Germanize it. The Catholic Church played the principal role in this policy of Germanization. This work was carried on at the same time by the diocese of Salzburg and by that of Aquileia. The conversion to Christianity almost always redounded to the profit of Germany. The Slav diocese of Great Moravia did not endure long (1) and exercised slight influence.

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1. About this diocese, see my book on La conversion des Slaves au christianisme, ch. vi ff. Translator.

[1] [the region of the Alps -- Analyst]

I: Niederle--87 E-5 1911 EK Slavic Peoples E16
Slovenes EF7

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Beginning from the eight century the Alpine Slavs, who had occasionally crossed over the frontiers which we mentioned earlier, began /138/ to withdraw, especially in the north between Carinthia and the Danube, in the region called the East Mark (Ostmark). There in the north, German colonization established itself firmly upon the Danube, then upon the Leitha and upon the Mura, in the neighborhood of Celovec (Klagenfurt) and on the upper Drava. However, it scarcely descended at all along the course of this river. Then it penetrated to the banks of Lake Balaton (Plattensee), and, except for the arrival of the Magyars and the defeat of the Bavarians in 907, Germanization certainly would have invaded all of Panonia and the basin of the basin of the Drava.

The German frontier today would not be on the upper Raab, but on the lower Sava. The Magyars prevented this expansion, but in turn, they subjugated all the Slovenes--except a few groups. Moreover, the rapidity with which the Alpine areas were Germanized is explained by various circumstances. The Slavs were never very numerous in the Alpine regions of the East Mark (Ostmark). They lived in groups which were isolated and from the outset mingled with German groups.

In the texts having to do with the establishment of the churches founded by the Slavic prince Pribina and consecrated by Liufram, bishop of Salzburg (850), we find fifteen names of Slavic chiefs and fifteen names of German chiefs and we read an entire list of names of German localities. In this region the Slavs were never /139/ very strong nor very compact; thus, we must not be surprised to see them disappear in Austria proper, beginning in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Evidently they did not exist in compact masses exept in the south, in Carantania, that is to say in southern Styria, in Carinthia, and in Carnolia, areas where they have maintained themselves until the present.

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● S 26. Territorial Boundaries.--Today the Slovene country includes: 1) the entire Duchy of Carnolia (except the German island of Kocevje /Gottschee/), the north of Istria, Gorica /Hung: Kerrce/, the region of Udine in the Friul, the southeast part of Carinthia, southern Styria and a small section of eastern Hungary (the two counties of Vas* and Zalad*).

1: Niederle--88 E-5 1911 ~~E16~~Slavic Peoples E16
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Leaving the sea near Trieste, the boundary of the Slovene national group runs to Divina (Duino), Montefalcone, Gradiska, Kormin* (Cormons*), then it goes into Italy, includes the area to the east of Cedad*, Tarcenta*, Resia and comes back to the frontier of the Austrian State at Kanin*, then it runs to Potabl* (Pontafel*, in Italian, Pontebba*), Saint-Hermagoras, Dobracz* and Villach (Slovenian; Beljak) which is for the greater part German. It crosses the Drava, passes near Lake Vrbsky (Worthersee), near Kostanje (Kostenberg), Blatograd (Moosburg), Karnsky Grad (Kamberg), then it runs to Krka (Gurk), goes towards Djekse (Diex), Kerczanie (Grentschach), Grebin* (Griffen), /140/ Ruda* (Ruden*), Led* (Lis*), Labod* (Lavamund), Pernice* (Pernitzen*), St-Iernej*, St-Pancrace*, and Arfels*, which is German.

Fifty years ago the outskirts of this town were still Slovenian. Today they are Germanized. The right bank of the Mura from Svecane to Radgona (Radkersbourg) is also Germanized. At Radgona the boundary crosses over the Drava and goes past Potrna, Zenkova and Gorica (Hung: Kerrce) towards Hungary. There it follows the frontier as far as Serdica (Szerghaza in Magyar), goes to Saint-Gothard (Hungarianian, Szentgotthard) which is German, and reaches the Raab (Hungarian, Raba). Then it turns south, crosses Bergelin, Salovce, Krizevce (in Magyar, Tot Keresztur), Berkevce, Falkovce (Urdomb), Ladomir, Bukovnice (Bakonak), Velika Palina, crosses the Mura at Gornia Bistrica, leaves on the right some Croatian localities and then follows the political frontier of Croatia, of Styria, and of Carnolia. There the line descends to the south towards Istria, and again reaches the seacoast.

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- Certain philologists attach to the Slovenes the inhabitants of the Croatian counties of Varazdin and of Zagreb (German; Agram). In the census of 1900 in which the Slovenes were still counted, 17,342 of them were reported, especially in the zupaniates or counties of Varazdin and of Zagreb (Agram). But they were scattered in the midst of the Croat population.

There is still a Slovenian island in Hungary in the county of Somogy, in the borough of Tarany, /141/ where in 1900 there were enumerated 1,597 Slovenes against 764 Magyars. Certain small islands are to be found in the interior of Istria. On the contrary, there are, S.P. Sl. 101 162 particularly to the north and to the east, numerous German islands; we have already mentioned the German group at Kocevje (Gottschee), which includes a considerable number of localities.

S.P. Sl. 162 177 Furthermore, the northern frontier, and also that which touches Hungary, are gravely threatened. In Carinthia and in Styria the Germans have taken over the official functions and the schools, and, thanks to their efforts, the number of Slovenes is diminishing considerably. In Carinthia 101,050 Slovenes were reported in 1890; in 1900 the figure was reduced to 90,495 and it is to be feared that the coming generation will be completely Germanized. In Styria, in 1850, 643,194 Germans were enumerated as compared with 363,750 Slovenes; in 1900 there were 902,343 Germans against 409,521 Slovenes. Thus in a half-century the number of Germans had increased by 40.5% and that of the Slovenes only 12.5%. These figures, as we shall explain farther along, are not completely reliable. However, it is impossible to deny a serious decrease in the number of Slovenes in all the areas in which they live.[1] Refer above in Section 23 to the table of the birth rate of Slav peoples which shows 6.1% for the Slovenes in 1880, 5.23% in 1890, and only 4.65% for the year 1900.

The most threatened frontier is that of /142/ Carinthia and Styria between Arvez* and Radgona (German; Radkersburg) where the Slovenes are withdrawing constantly on the south side and are maintaining themselves only in the mountains. In Hungary they are being rapidly Magyarized, notably in the county of Zelezna (Vas). Furthermore, even in Carnolia, they are increasing very slightly, as will be indicated later.

S.P. Sl. 161 S 27. Statistics.--Along with the Sorbs of Lusatia, the Slovenes constitute the smallest Slavic people and also the most threatened one. They are strangled between the Germans, the Italians, and the Magyars, furthermore, their birth rate is almost insignificant.

In Austria the following figures were counted:

In 1880	1,140,504
In 1890	1,176,672
In 1900	1,192,780

In Hungary, in 1890, there were counted 94,992 (including

[1] [cf. E16 Slavic Peoples, 1: Niederle, category 116, pp. 75-76, footnote 1 — Analyst]

1: Niederle--91 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E/6
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In the matter of the birth rate during these latter years it has been very low in Carniola: between 1890 and 1900, 1.84%; the birthrate for Austria taken all together is 9.44%. Between 1880 and 1890 the coefficient was 9.44%. For all of the Slovenes taken together the coefficient is only 1.37%.

Therefore, the development of the nation appears to be arrested. This phenomenon is due in part to denationalization, in part to emigration, and in part to inexact census figures.

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From the religious viewpoint the Slovenes are almost entirely Catholics (99.9%). In respect to occupations, 75.4% devote themselves to farming, 13.4% to industry, 3.5% to trade, and 7.7% to public services.

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S 28. Differentiation.--From a linguistic viewpoint there are rather numerous differences; but they are not very deep (see what is said further along regarding the dialectology of the southern Slavs). To designate the various groups within the nation, the Slovenes usually give themselves geographic names, borrowed from their political boundaries: Kranjci (Carniolians), Primorci /145/(people of the seacoast), Korosci (Carinthians), Goricani (Goricians), Styrians, or names of an even more local character, borrowed from the orography and the hydrography. In Styria there are singled out the Pohorianci, the Polianci of the Mura and of the Drava, the Halozanes, in Carniola the Gorenici (people from above), Dolenici (people from below), and the Notranjci who speak different dialects. To the north of the Mura, the Prekmurci (Transmurians) present an interesting type. In the northwest of Istria the Savrini or Bresavi are also pure-blooded Slovenes, as are the Berkini in the north of Istria. On the contrary the Fucki in the outskirts of the town of Buzet (Pinguente) and the Cici are Croats of the kaikavski and cakavski dialects. (1) Likewise, the White Krainici--so called from their costume--who are settled between Kocevje and the Kupa River are also of the kaikavski dialect.

A very interesting group, particularly studied by Professor Beaudoin de Courtenay (2), is the group of Resians established in the

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1. Although certain philologists attach the Kaikavci of Croatia to the Slovenes, we relegate them to the next chapter; they consider themselves to be Croats.

S.P. Sl. 197 2. A Pole, despite his French name, Mr. Beaudoin de Courtenay today lives in St. Petersburg. Translator.

● /101 [illegible] Friul, in the neighborhood of Udine. They[1] are crossed with /146/ Serbo-Croatian blood and perhaps with another, which explains why their language is divided into four dialects. These Slavs of the Friul are settled in eight purely Slovenian communes of the district of San Pietro, in three communes and several mixed localities of the districts of Taranto, Cividale, Gemona and in the purely Slavic commune of S.P. Sl. 144 Resia (district of Moggio--German, Reschenscheideeck). Beaudoin de Courtenay estimates that the Slavs of the districts of Gemona and of Tarcento are Serbo-Croats, those of Stara Gora and of Cividale are Slovenes; according to him the inhabitants of the district of San Pietro are Slovenes crossed with Croats and Resians, the product of the mixture of a non-Aryan people with the primitive Slavs.

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VII

THE CROATS AND THE SERBS

S.P. Cr. Sb. 101 S 29. Historical Introduction.--The Croats and the Serbs belong like the Slovenes and the Bulgars to the south Slav or Yugo-Slav family (1). They formed at the outset a single group, which history has divided into two sections, into two nations, the Serbs and the Croats. Both of these two nations, even though they are conscious of their kinship, lay claim to an autonomous life.

1. Yugo means south. Translator.

Cr. Sb. S.P. [197] Even formerly there existed distinctions between the various sections of the future Serb unit and the future Croat unit. But these distinctions were not deep ones. They consisted of dialectic shades of difference, the organization into different tribes, distinct political outlooks, etc.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 174 [197] At the beginning we find ourselves in the presence of an aggregat of tribes belonging to a single group, belonging to a single linguistic type with very slight differences; this group left its early homeland in the region of the /148/ Carpathians, moved towards the Danube, then the Dra the Sava and the Balkan peninsula. The various tribes settled over a considerable extent of territory, without geographic unity; they were separated by the mountains; they communicated with each other with

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[1] [i.e. Resians in the Friul -- Analyst]

S.P. Cr. Sb. 174 [101]

difficulty. They isolated themselves from one another, they were concentrated in different political groups, they assimilated the debris of the autochtonous nations. In the northwest the Croat area in the largest sense of the word took shape--bounded in the tenth century by the sea as far as the mouth of the Cetina (Tsetinia), established on the Kupa and the Drava--the location of the frontier along the Bosnian side is not clearly known; and on the other hand the Serbian area in the largest sense of the word included everything to the east of Croatia as far as the Shara mountains (Shar-Planina) and the region of the Morava. To this Serbian region Constantin Porphyrogenetos added the maritime tribes of the south between the Cetina (Tsetinia) and the Piva, Scutari (Skadar) and Durazzo (Drac). But originally these regions did not belong to the Serbs. At what epoch did the Serbo-Croats occupy this territory? We do not know exactly.

Certain families, perhaps even tribes, crossed the Danube before the fifth century, but the total immigration did not take place before the fifth or sixth centuries. What we may affirm is that they did not come in the seventh century in the reign of Heraclius (about 630-640), as is recounted by Constantin /149/ Porphyrogenetos according to tradition; they took part in the general immigration movement of the Slavs towards the Balkan peninsula in the fifth and sixth centuries.

S.P. Cr. Sb 101 175

From the very beginning the history of these Slavs, conditioned by geographic influences, followed two different currents. The tribes of the northwest, settled in favorable conditions near the sea, were the first to form a sizeable state (perhaps from the seventh century, but especially during the ninth and tenth centuries). They gave to it the name of Croatia, the origin of which is not known and of which no satisfactory explanation exists.

The tribes of the south and of the east were a long way from the sea; they inhabited a mountainous and poor region; they did not develop a political life until later on, towards the tenth or eleventh century. They grouped themselves about the tribe of the Serbs which originally was settled on the Tara, Lim, and Ibar Rivers. It is in Novi Pazar (ancient Rascia) that the word Srbia is first met with. This name spread throughout the region of the southwest which was detached from the Croat national unit. From that time two political entities developed side by side, often even in combat with each other; and political divorce finally took place when Croatia in 1102 became

SP
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Sb attached to the Hungarian crown. In 1526 it passed, with that crown,
101 under the scepter of the Hapsburgs.
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SP The Serbs on their side were getting ready in the twelfth century for /150/ the
CR
Sb most brilliant period of their history, a period inaugurated by the great
175 zupan Stevan Nemanji (1168-1196). The breach widened still further when the two groups found themselves separated from a religious view-
Cr
Sb point. The Croats, as a result of their political ties with the pope,
[795] had received from Rome the royal crown, the liturgy, and the Catholic hierarchy. The Serbs, on the other hand, had received from Byzantium Christianity and also antocephalous church, at the time of Archbishop Sava, brother of the first crowned Tsar, Stevan. This double ecclesiastical influence deeply penetrated into the entire national life and manifested itself in the literature.

CR
Sb While the Croats used the Roman alphabet, the Serbs used the
[212
181] cyrillic alphabet. The former followed Latin culture; the latter Byzantine culture.

Sb Serbian power was destroyed by the Turks at the battle of Kosovo
175 (1389); but they did not draw any nearer to the Croats. Subject to the
668 Osmanlis, they preserved their national character, they again recruited their energy, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century, after the insurrections of 1804 and of 1815, they regained little by little their political autonomy.

The Principality of Serbia appeared as a solid nucleus ready to gather together all of the Serbian elements of the Balkans into a new national unit.

Sb
CR
175 /151/ During this time* the Croats unfortunately exhausted their
668 strength in perpetual warfare against the Turks and in struggles for either internal independence or for the dynasty. Recently both the Serbian government and the Austrian government have equally disappointed the hopes of the Serbo-Croatian nation.

Recently the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina to Austria has completely nullified the dreams of a Great Serbia.

000 This political situation has exercised a profound influence, not

*[from the 12th – 19th centuries -- Analyst]

S.P. Sb. 563 167

between Serb territory and Bulgar territory. The nationality of the inhabitants of this region has been for a long time a matter of controversy. But since the Serbs have occupied it and have brought to it their civilization, it can no longer be differentiated from the Serbian group. According to Mr. O. Brosh, an analogous phenomenon occurred in the south, in the section of Serbian territory called Old Serbia.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 101

S 30. Territorial Boundaries.--

The Serbo-Croats are divided today among several states. The Croats belong entirely to Austria-Hungary. In fact, they occupy the Slavic section of Istria and of the seacoast, a section of Dalmatia and of Bosnia, all of Croatia and Slavonia, with the exception of Srem (Syrmien), and are scattered besides in western Hungary. The Serbs have their principal nucleus in the Balkan peninsula. They are settled in the independent kingdom, in Bosnia-Hercegovina annexed to Austria, and in a section of Dalmatia, in the independent principality of Montenegro, in the northern sections of the Turkish vilayets of Scutari (Skadar) and of Skoplje, in the north of Slavonia, and they /157/ form sizeable islands in South Hungary.

Because of the great size of the area over which they are scattered, their boundary is poorly defined and it is difficult to trace its outline. It is still more difficult to trace the boundary which separates the Serbs from the Croats. This is how one could mark it approximately: It starts out at the little stream of Dragonja and from the Croat town of Buzet (Pinguente), where the Croats of the two dialects kaikavski and cakavski meet the Slovenes and the Italians; then the border runs down to the south and passes into Istria through Beram (Vermo), Vodnjan (Dignano), and reaches Pula (Pola), then it follows the seashore of the Adriatic as far as the Bojana, which runs into the lake of Skadar (Scutari). Certain cities, Rijeka (Fiume), Zadar (Zara) are in great measure inhabited by the Italians. On the other hand, Sibenik, Trogir (Trau), Split (Spalato) are Slav. However, there are in the Kvarner (Quarnero) Islands some Italian localities.

S.P. Ec. [197]

S.P. Sb. 101

From the Bojana the line which separates the Serbs from the Albanians runs through the middle of the lake of Skadar (Scutari) and passes to the south of the frontier of Montenegro through Sutorman, Vila, Gusinje, Plav, near Pec /Ipek/, then below Djakovica, Prizren, it reaches Mount Chardagh and Mount Karadagh and comes to Vranje

S.P. Sb. 101

on the Morava. (1) Thus, as we already have pointed out, in the region of Novi Pazar and of Kosovo, the Albanian element has made such progress that it now reaches as far as Prepolie, Sienitsa, Novi Pazar, Mitrovica.

From Kraina, the Serbian boundary runs toward Pirot, Zajecar and the Danube. It crosses that stream at Dolnji-Milanovacs and enters the Hungarian plain at Svinitsa, where at the outset it runs along the Danube. Then at the level of Stara Moldava, it turns again towards the north. After that it is not possible to draw a line, because, in these regions the Serbs and Croats do not live in compact masses. but form a series of islands of varying sizes in the southern section of the county of Krasso-Szoreny*, in the entire county of Timisoara (Temesvar) and of Torontal*, the southern section of Backa, the east of the county of Baranja, the south of the county of Szomod*, the west of that of Heves, of Soprony (Pressbourg) and of Mosony.

/159/ In southern Hungary the area situated between Feertemplom, Vrsac (Versec), Venga, Timisoara (Temesvar), Arad, Szeged, and Sombor is considerably populated with Serbs.

The boundary of Serbian territory, as far as one may make it

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1. The Serbs claim for their national group the area of Tetovo, Skoplje, and Kumanovo. They draw the boundary of their language /158/ through the Chardagh and then run it towards Tetovo, Skoplje, Kratovo; some of them even run it towards Kyustendil, Radomir, Iskets, Berkovica, Belogradchik, Kula, and Bryagovo (for example, Belic on his recent map). Mr. Resetar has the southern boundary start from Ulcinj and runs it the length of Montenegro (Plav and Gusinje are mixed localities), then from the Albanian Alps to the point where the two Drim (Drin) Rivers run together. The western boundary, if only the pure Serbian dialect is considered, goes from Janjevo in Old Serbia as far as the point where the two Morava Rivers run together, at Stalac, then it runs towards Bukovik, Rtanj, Toupijnitsa near Zaitchar and the Timok, which it follows to the Danube; the region of Vranje-Pirot presents certain characteristics of the Bulgar dialect in its language; but one may, as a consequence of political circumstances, consider it as a Serbian region.

1: Niederle--100 E-5 1911 EL Slavic Peoples EF6
Serbs EF6
Croats EF4

S.P. Sb. 101 make it out, starts from Stara-Moldava and passes through the villages or towns of Kroupica, Subotica, Izbiste, Aulma*, Dolova*, Dobrica, Roudna, Srpski Modosh, Srpska Boka, Srpska-Neuzina, Bokosh, Orlovat (Orlod), Perlez*, Veliki Beckerek (or Zrenjanin or Petrovgrad). Petrovgrad, Melenci, Curug, Nadal*, Turia (Torja), Sentomash, Despot, Sentivan (Szent-Ivan), Paraga*, Tovarichovo*, Deronie*, Vaiska and Sonta (Szond) on the Danube. Then it is necessary to point out a certain number of Serbian islands, especially the rather large group of the county of Torontal, to the east of Senta (Zenta), as far as Velika Kikinda, and a certain number of islands, for example that of Krasso, in the county of the same name, others in that of Timisoara, in Backa, around Sombor (Zombor), and even in the county of Budapest and, beyond the Danube, islands in the outskirts of Mohacs. S.P. Cr. 101 Here the Croatian domain begins, represented by a few islands in Magyar and German areas, between Pecs and Mohacs. The compact group of Croats starts in the south of the county of Szomod, at Stara (Sztara) on the Drava. At the beginning it forms a group of communes along the river, then another group in the county of Szalad*, where the Croat tongue is spoken to the north of the Mura, and it extends as far as Kanjiza, on the frontier of Styria.

/160/ A long chain of Croat villages stretches out in the counties of Vas, of Soprony and of Moson, between the frontier of Hungary and the middle course of the Raab, as far as the Leitha and the Danube. These villages are divided between four principal groups. S.P. Cr. [177] The Croat colonies have even crossed the Leitha and the Danube and penetrated as far as the outskirts of Pozony, as far as the lower Morava, on the banks of which a few of them have been Slovakized.

In 1900, 1,560 Croats were enumerated in this area. They descend from the colonists brought in by General Christoph Teufenbach.

The Croat boundary then runs down from Kanisza towards the south, the length of the frontier of Styria and Carniola, as far as the northeast corner of Istria, and it rejoins, by way of Podgrad (Castelnuovo), Soczergy and Rakitovicza, the Dragonja (Dragongna) River from which we started a short while ago.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 101 We find other Serb and Croat colonies outside of this compact region. In the first place many of them are found in Albanian country, notably in Old Serbia which is becoming re-Serbianized more and

S.P. Cr. Sb. 101

more, and also in Macedonia. Regarding this province, we are unable, because of the contradictory character of our information and of the brevity of this book, to furnish detailed data. Some Serbs live in the regions of Tetovo, of Kumanovo, of Skoplje.

S.P. Cr. Sb. 101 167

Aside from the Serb and Croat groups which /161/ may live in the principal cities of Europe, there are also colonies in Italy, in Russia, and in America.

S.P. Cr. 101 167

In Italy, as a result of the Turkish invasions, Croats settled in the Udine area where they became mixed with the Slovenes (see Section 28)[1] and also in the Abruzzi. There they still exist today in the district of Molise and in the province of Campobasso where there are still three villages today: Acqua Viva Colla Croce (Cruc), San Felice Slavo, Montemitro (Mundimitar). There are about 5,000 persons. Italian statistics do not count individuals, but families. The three communes which we have just named are the remains of a large Slavic area which stretched as far as the province of Chieti. These Croats are the descendants of the emigrants who came in the sixteenth century from the seacoast of Dalmatia, between Makarska and the Naretva (Narenta).

S.P. Sb. 101 167

Between the years 1750 and 1752, a great number of Serbs, discontented with the behavior of the Austrian government, migrated to Russia. They settled in the northern section of the guberniya of Kherson, in the districts of Yelizavetgrad (now Kirovograd) and of Alexandrovo, and the city of Yelizavetgrad was their principal stronghold. Founded in 1756, it was at first called Fort Saint Elisabeth. The region was named New Serbia. In the northeast of the guberniya of Ekaterinoslav, another area was called Slaviano-Serbia. It was located between the northern Don, the /162/ Bakhmut (now Artemovsk), and the Lugan. But these Serbs, whose religion was the same as that of the Russians, were completely Russianized and were not reported separately in the Russian statistics. In 1842 Safarik still showed them on his ethnographic map. Mr. Florinskii, in his recent work, estimates their number at 9,000; but he adds that they have almost entirely forgotten their original language.

S.P. Sb. [177]

S.P. Cr. 101 167

In recent times, many Croats of Austria-Hungary have emigrated to America; American statistics confound them with the Slovenes and give, for example, for the year 1905 a total of 35,000.

[1] [cf. E16 Slavic peoples, 1: Niederle, pp. 91-92, category 116 - Analyst]

000 give, for example, for the year 1905, a total of 35,000.

S.P. 56 181 167

The number of Serb emigrants is not so large. They settle especially in the cities of North America. There have also been, for the past thirty years, colonists in New Zealand and in the Auckland Islands.

S.P. Cr. 51 181 162

It is very difficult to determine the boundary between the Serbs and the Croats. In Hungary, as we have already said, it begins at Stara, on the Drava. But the official statistics of Croatia and Slavonia do not distinguish between Serbs and Croats. It is the same in Cisleithania and we do not have the required information. One may, to a certain degree, take advantage of the statistics showing religious adherence and of the new map of Dr. Vasa Ruvarac. But this map gives only the division by districts and besides, as we /163/ have previously mentioned, religion itself is not an absolute indication.

S.P. Cr. 36 161

S 31. Statistics.---It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give statistics about the Croats and Serbs, either all together, or taken separately. For the Turkish area we have no certain census and we are reduced to the guesses of individual Serbs or Bulgars, who, pursuing the tendencies which statisticians adopt, differ from one another to an unusual degree. (1) For Istria, the seacoast, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, we do not have a distinction made between Serbs and Croats. Such distinction is found only in the Hungarian statistics. On the other hand, as will be seen further on, we assign to the Bulgars the population of Macedonia, properly speaking, south of Sofia. The following gives the approximate numbers of Serbs and of Croats in 1900:

Austria	711,382
Croatia and Slavonia	2,101,580
Hungary, approx.	700,000
Rieka (Fiume)	13,929
Bosnia-Hercegovinia (according to the census of 1905), approx.	1,650,000
Montenegro, approx.	350,000

/164/

1. In 1889, the Serb S. Gropcevic figured that in Old Serbia and in Macedonia there were 2,048,000 Serbs and 57,600 Bulgars. In 1900, the Bulgar Kancov figured 700 Serbs and 1,180,000 Bulgars.

1: Niederle--110 E-5 1911 E/6 Slavic Peoples E/6
Serbs EF6
Croats EF4

SP.
CT.
SB.
177
[illegible]
101

Towards the south, the Kajkavci have penetrated into certain localities in the territory of the Cakavci. . Cākavci was spoken on the seacoast at one time, as ancient documents attest. Here is how this change of dialect is explained: at the moment of the Turkish invasions the inhabitants emigrated en masse towards the north and when they returned later on they had learned to speak Kajkavci. Those who speak the purest /176/ Kajkavski live between Zagreb (Agram), Varazdin, and Krizevac.

The territory of the Cakavci today comprises the greater part of the Adriatic islands, some Dalmatian villages, and the Croatian seacoast as far as the Kupa River.

The most extensive dialect is the Stokavski: in the area located between Vidin, Sofia, and Kyustendil, it is changing under the influence of the Bulgar dialects, and in the southwest, between Vranje and Prizren, under the influence of the Macedonian dialects. There is a whole group of types of speech still little studied, which by certain signs are akin to the Serb group, by others to the Bulgar group, which have been the subject of numerous discussions among philologists and among statesmen. This transitional region of the dialect which Belic calls the dialect of Timok and of Prizren, begins at the Danube at the mouth of the Timok, runs up towards the districts of Nis and of Vranje, Krusevac and Prizren; it divides itself into sub-dialects which bear the name of these localities. According to Belic and Resetar, the eastern frontier of this dialect starts at Ulcinj, goes through Prizren, Janjevo, Prokuplje, Stalac, Zaicar, and returns again to the mouth of the Timok on the Danube.

The secondary groups are composed of the Bunjevci, especially the Sokci in the Backa. We know very little about their origins and not very much more about their political character. They are claimed equally by the Croats and the Serbs. /177/ The Bunievci speak the Stokavski dialect. Another colony is settled in the county of Krasso on the upper course of the Karas (about 7,500 persons). The former ethnographers, Czoernig, Schwicker, Hunfalvy, Dobrovsky, Miklosich, and Drinov, took them for Bulgars. L. Miletic proved recently that their language and their origin are equally Serbian, that their language belongs to the Stokavski dialect, but that it is rather different from that of the Serbs of the Banat. Syrku was mistaken when he pretended

Serbs EF6
Croats EF4
Montenegrins EF5

S.P.
Sb.
137
101

to see them as an entirely independent tribe. All are Catholics. No one knows when they arrived. But they probably have been here since the fifteenth century. The latest statistics show them partly as Serbs, partly as Croats, and the Croats also claim them.

Here are still a few other groups. The purely Kajkavski inhabitants of the zupaniate (1) of Zagreb in the western region, between

1. Prefecture.

Samobor and Zumberk, call themselves Prigorci (mountaineers), those who live near the sources of the Kupa, Brajci; one also finds in the neighborhood of Zagreb the names of Berzjaci, Puhovci.

Istria is especially interesting from the viewpoint of such groups. In the north one first meets the Fuckovci who speak Kajkavski and who are so called because of the whistling manner /178/ in which they speak; to the south are the Cicovci, descendants of a Bosnian colony which came in 1532; in the southeast the old Istrian Cakavci distinguish themselves clearly from the later Stokavci colonists who came from Dalmatia and from the ancient Romans, called Vlasi or Morlaci by their neighbors. In Istria, the Rumanians /Romans?/ still maintain themselves in the villages of Zejani, Brda, Grobnik, Iesenovik, Sutnjevica, Lelaj and Nova-Ves. According to the latest statistics the pure-blooded Rumanians form three groups, one of 389, another of 516, the third of 217 persons.

S.P.
Cr.
Sb.
[563]

S.P.
Sb.
101

In Serbia a large number of local names has sprung up, borrowed from those of rivers, of mountains, of areas, and of towns. (1) Their

1. We shall not translate them. Translator.

origin is not difficult to trace. In Hungary the ancient name of Rasciens, inhabitants of the Raska, an ancient Serbian province has been kept for the Orthodox Serbs.

Local names have developed also in Bosnia from the names of towns and areas. (2)

S.P.
Sb.
[563]

2. There are in Bosnia a few groups of Roman origin, who still speak a Romance language. But the greater part declare themselves to be Serbs. They are called Cincari, Achani.

S.P.
M.
101

Montenegro has preserved the former division into tribes, whose names are still known by the people. Beginning in the north, one

S.P. M. 101 finds the Hercegovinians who came from Hercegovina; then to /179/ the northeast the Brda (1) and between the sea and the lake of Skadar (Scutari) the Crna Gora (Black Mountain), so-called, with the Krajna. In Montenegrin Hercegovina there are seven tribes: Grahovo, the Banjani, Opushna, Rudina, Nikticke Rudine, Nikticka Zupa, Piva, Drobnjaci, Saranci. In the region of Brda there live seven tribes which are, beginning from the west: (2) the Bjelopavlici, the Piperi, the Bratonozici, the Kuteki, the Vasojevici, the Moracani, the Rovcani. In ancient Montenegro four nahias are distinguished, each of which is divided into tribes: the nahia of Katun (Cetiniani, or people of Cetinie, Njeguchi, Zeknici, Çouce, Kcevo, Ozrinici, Bielice, Komani, Zasarcani, Pjeshivtsi, Lukovo), the nahia Ljeshanska (Zecani), the nahia of Rieka (Ceklinjani, Liubotinjani); the nahia of Crmnitsa contains a whole series of little tribes called "brotherhoods." S.P. M. [563] In an area which was previously Serbian there are settled today Albanian and Serbian Mohammedans whose principal tribes are those of the Mrkojevici and of the Mikulici, close to Antivari (Bar).

1. This word in Serbian means "mountains." Translator.

S.P. M. [144] 2. According to Hassert and Kovacevic, the Kuci are of the Albanian race, according to Erdelianovic, of the Serbian race. A certain number of them, the Drekanovici, present a strong mixture of Albanian blood. Erdelianovic considers certain among them (the Boukimirs) as Slavisized Romans.

According to Zanetov, there is still another special tribe, that /180/ of Siren, on the upper reaches of the Lim and of the Bosnian Bistrica.

000 We have attempted to show the respective situations of the Croats and the Serbs, the difference in their political development despite their close kinship, the divergent tendencies, which, as a result of their historic traditions, they both follow with a view to assuring their future.

S.P. 578 Cr. Sb. 186 Up to the present, numerous conflicts have occurred between these two groups,[1] and one would be mistaken in believing that the relative calm which prevails today is a guarantee of tolerance and peace. Leaving aside the double ideal of a great Croatia and a great Serbia, an contradictory ideal if there ever was one, we run into an entire series of delicate questions, of conflicts which are constantly aggravated. They are met with in Croatia-Slavonia, in Dalmatia

[1] [Cf. Serbs and Croats -- Analyst]

Serbs EF6
Croats EF4
Bulgaria EF1

S.P. 578 Cr. 36 136 (for example Dubrovnik(Ragusa), and especially in Bosnia. This province is truly an apple of discord between these two national groups. Here the Austrian government is attempting to do things somewhat by chance without having a clearly defined idea regarding nationality.

000 What will come of this? What will happen to the country after the annexation? What will be the new relations between Croats and Serbs? We cannot yet tell today.

From the viewpoint of science and of the Slav idea, one should at least proceed with honesty and not shut one's eyes to the true facts. At the outset it would be necessary to determine through an accurate census the relative situation of the Serbs and the Croats and to treat with justice all of the national and political groups. Furthermore, it will no longer be necessary to invent a third Croato-Serbian nation, the Bosnian (1) nation, as was conceived of by the Kallay government a few years ago. Moreover, this innovation was in no wise successful. Since 1907, the official designation "Bosnian" has been replaced by the correct designation "Serbo-Croat."

VIII

THE BULGARS

S.P. B. 131 S 33. Historical Introduction. ---The last Slav people produced by the differentiation of the South-Slav group, is the Bulgars.

Almost all of them live on the Balkan peninsula.

S.P. B. 131 174 Like the other South-Slavs they had their cradle much farther north, somewhere, near the Carpathians, in the vicinity of the Russians. Between the third and the fifth century, they abandoned the Carpathians, began to push through the Thracian and Scytho-Sarmatian tribes, towards the lower Danube, and in the sixth century reached the Balkans. At this time the Slavic tribes of the Peninsula did not have a common ethnic name. They were called Slavs like their neighbors the Serbs

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1. Certainly, the concept of a Bosnian nation existed before. One may read in the twelfth century chronicle of Kinnamos: "Bosthna...ethos idia para taute zon," (Bosnia...is a nation living by itself), and one often finds that the Bosnians are considered to be a nation. But this designation, which was based upon political considerations, is no longer justified.

S.P. B. 101 174

and the Slovenes and they did not form a united group. Still in the seventh and eighth centuries we find in the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula an entire series of tribes very slightly united to each other, the Sieveriens and seven anonymous tribes in the north of the present Bulgaria, the Rumeliot Slavs, then the Druguvicnes, /183/ the Smoliani, the Strumenci, the Rynchini*, the Sagudati*, the Berziti in Macedonia. It is evidently to these latter that the Slavs who pushed into Greece and into the Archipelago are related from the linguistic viewpoint, the Velegezites, the Vajuniti, the Milingi, and the Iezerci. Towards this period a union began to develop, but under foreign pressure. In 679 under the leadership of Asparukh a certain number of Bulgars from the Volga--of Turkish origin--crossed the Danube and penetrated into the Dobrudja as far as Varna; they subjugated the neighboring Slavic tribes, unified them, and little by little unified all of the Slavs of the center of the Peninsula.

S.P. [197]

On the other hand, the Bulgars of the Volga, who were relatively few in number, became themselves assimilated very quickly with the Slav element and merged with it. (1)

1. Zanetov and Skorpil thought that they found the remains of these ancient Bulgars among the Gagauz (see further on) and among the Turks of Deliorman between Silistra, Shumla (now Kolarovgrad), Varna and Rushchouk, whom their Bulgar neighbors called Gadjaly. Mochkov came out against their hypotheses.

Their name alone, which was given to the new state and to its people, recalls the memory of this element of foreign race. Besides the Bulgars have basically always been Slavs, even though they have not hesitated to assimilate foreign elements. Among these elements, along with the Turkish Bulgars, one must cite the remains of the ancient Thracians, the Germans, /185/ especially the Goths, Turks, and Avars, to whom were added later on other Asiatic elements; the Poles, the Cumaeans, the Oguzes, gypsies, and finally the Osmanli Turks.

S.P. B. 175

The Bulgarian Empire, beginning with the reign of Simeon (893-927) acquired a considerable area; it grew by means of the constant warfare with Byzantines on the one hand and with the Serbs, on the other. The Slavs who belonged to its most remote frontiers at

1: Niederle--116 E-5 1911 ‡//Slavic Peoples EH
Bulgaria EE1

S.P. B. 176 167 In this region, before the arrival of the Turks, there were settled a large number of Pecheneg, Uzi, and Cumaeans (whose descendants are today called Gagauz) and later on the Tatars.

It seems that the earliest Turkish colonization took place in the region of Deliorman towards the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries and later on at Tuzluk and at Gerilovo. The Ragusan Pavle Gjordjic, who traveled in these areas, reported a numerous Turkish population at Gerilovo*, at Deliorman, and in the Dobrudja. These areas were not completely assimilated by the Turks until the seventeenth century, and in the case of Gerilovo*, not until the eighteenth century. But many Turkish villages still retain their Slavic names.

All this Turkish colonization in the northeast of Bulgaria evidently had as an object the securing of passageways of the Balkans, especially after the defeats suffered in the war against King Wladyslaw of Poland in 1443.

S.P. B. 101 167 Of the original Slav population ? there remain only a few rare traces near Provadiya, Shumla (now Kolarovgrad), and Razgrad. Also in the sixteenth century a great number of Turks, Yurvks*, and Koniars* came from Asia to settle in certain parts of Thrace and of Macedonia. S.P. B 101 166 The old Slavic Bulgars, after the arrival of the Turks, naturally withdrew into the mountainous regions. In the sixteenth century their boundary was formed by the towns of Devna*, Monastir (now Bitolj), Krivnia*, Ravna*, Nenovo*, /188/ Nevcha*, Kaludjerica, Divdiedovo*, Novo Selo, or, in other words, the line from Varna (now Stalin) to Shumla (now Kolarovgrad). But towards the south the Slav element soon began again to take over and regain the terrian. The Osmanlis perished little by little in the perpetual wars and were not replaced by new colonists. On the other hand, new Bulgars arrived from the northern areas (Lovech, Nikopol), a scene of constant troubles and danger.

S.P. B. 175 167 It was on the banks of the Danube that the principal wars were fought and the Slavs moved away from there in all directions. Upon this emigration movement which is a very old one, we have no documentation until after the seventeenth century. Thus we know that in the course of the year 1741 Bulgar colonies went to settle in the Banat of Temesvar where their descendants are still established at Vinga, and Benesov*. From 1752 to 1754 a great number of Bulgars

‡[i.e. in northeast Bulgaria--Analyst]

1: Niederle--118 E-5 1911 E/6 Slavic Peoples E/6
Bulgaria EE1

S.P. B. 167 previous Bulgar population did not date back further than one hundred and twenty years.

To the west of the Iantra* there are very few old villages and many new ones founded by the immigrants who have come from the areas of Lovech and of Sevlievo. These new populations were distinguished from the old ones by traditions, costume, and especially by dialect. On the other hand, there were many new immigrants to the south of the Balkans in the areas of Burgas, Aitos, and Yambol.

000 Therefore, the Bulgar country has been the theater of perpetual movements, and definitive order will not be reestablished there until the Macedonian question has been finally resolved. However, the solution of the Macedonian problem is constantly delayed by the neighboring powers.

S.P. B 101 S 34. Territory Occupied by the Bulgars.---It is bounded on the north by the Danube, from Cherna Voda to Vidin and then by a line which runs from Vidin through Tsar-Petrovo, Boinitsa and Shchichintsi, to the Serbian frontier. From this line at Vidin there runs off a narrow section which goes up as far as Novo Selo on the Danube. The western boundary follows the Timok which serves as the political frontier between Serbia and Bulgaria. S.P. B 197 But the philologists are not in agreement upon the characteristics of the intermediate dialect of the area of Pirot-Vranje. Belic assigns it to Serbian, Tsonev to Bulgarian and considers only as intermediate the dialect of the Morava and the Resava. As we have already explained, in the basin of the Timok, in the area of Pirot, Nish, Vranje and Prizren a dialect intermediate between Serbian and Bulgarian is spoken. But, leaving aside the dialectic shadings which are of no importance from the viewpoint of nationality, and bearing in mind the other factors which determine national consciousness, it cannot be said that the boundary of the Bulgar national group follows the Timok and runs up towards Nich and Vranje, as Tsonev would have it, but that it starts from Veliki Izvor on the Timok, that it follows the ridge of the Stara Planina (Mountains), otherwise known as the political frontier, as far as Mount Kom; then it passes between Pirot and Caribrod (now Dimitrovgrad), crosses the Ruia Planina (Mountains), passes near Vlasina and reaches the upper Morava at Vranje. Then it follows the road from Nich to Skoplje, runs around that city and runs across the eastern spurs of Mount Chardagh towards the Debar (Alb., Dibra).

1: Niederle--119 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E/C
Bulgaria EE1

S.P. B. 101 Along this very little-known line, the territory of the Bulgars and of their neighbors the Serbs is penetrated in a south-westerly direction by an Albanian wedge. From Vranje to Kumanovo, /192/ from Skoplje to Tetovo there are to be found a great number of Slav villages more or less Albanianized. It is difficult in these regions to draw a very clear boundary.

Towards the Debar (Alb., Dibra) the Bulgar frontier turns towards the south and follows the left bank of the Black Drin in the direction of Lake Ochrida, which it partially circles, then follows the Devol River, Lake Malik, reaches the city of Koritsa and finally that of Kostur (now Kastoria). The outskirts of Kostur are still Bulgarian as far as Krupishte* on the Aliakmon River (Mac., Bistritsa). Here the boundary turns toward the northeast, towards Lake Osyrovon (now Vegoritis), then it runs to Voden (now Edhessa) towards the lower course of the Aliakmon and reaches the Gulf of Salonika, which it follows to that city.

The outskirts of Salonika are Slav. Beyond that city the boundary runs across the plain of Lankadas toward the Chalcidice, goes through Visoka, Zarovo, Sukho, Njegovan as far as the confluence of the Struma and Lake Takhin* and towards Seres (now Serrai) where it encounters Greek, Turk, and Bulgar populations. From Serrai, according to Tsanov[1] the boundary follows a broken line, poorly known as to its details, which crosses through Turkish Rumelia, reaches Dimotika (now Didymoteikhon) of the lower Maritsa, then through Uzunkopru, Babaeski, Corlu, and Kataldja*, it runs as far as the outskirts of Constantinople.

The western[1] boundary of the Bulgar national group is formed by the shore of the Black Sea as far as the Danube.

S.P. B. 101 162 But the boundary drawn by Tsonev does not outline /193/ a compact population but only the extreme limit of Bulgar groups in the Balkan peninsula. Already the most southern sections of the districts of Philippopolis and Stara Zagora are more sparsely peopled by Bulgars I cannot speak, for want of exact information, of the ethnographic conditions in Turkish Rumelia. On the other hand, we know that the regions located between the Iantra and the sea are more sparsely populated with Bulgars.

Thirty years ago this region was populated by a majority of

[1] [SIC - Analyst]

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S.P. 3 101 162 Mohammedans. A few districts were even purely Turkish, notably that of Khaskovo, near Silistra which contains only 6% Bulgars, that of Omortag (formerly Osman Pazar) (12.5%), that of Bazaurt (14%), that of Kemanlar (now Isperikh) (19%), that of Shumla (now Kolarovgrad) (24.3%). The Bulgars were the most numerous in the districts of Kesarevo (59%) and of Ruse (59%). In these regions they had a majority only in the towns. According to Sarafov, there were 482,000 Bulgars in this region in 1881. In 1888 there were more than 443,000 of them. In 1900 there were 417,694 Turks, 9,824 Gagauz and 18,079 Tatars in the districts of Ruse, Varna, Shumla, and Trnovo.

S.P. 3 101 162 According to Iurkevich the number of Turks in all of Bulgaria has diminished since 1888 by 12.5%. Thus the situation has noticeably improved in favor of the Bulgars.

/194/ According to the census of 1900 the following is the situation relative to the Turks and the Bulgars:

District of Ruse: 153,730 Turks (without the Gagauz and the Tatars) and 175,216 Bulgars.
District of Pleven: 12,261 Turks and 270,010 Bulgars.
District of Trnovo: 25,180 Turks and 366,687 Bulgars.
District of Vidin: 4,444 Turks and 142,975 Bulgars.
District of Shumla: 130,975 Turks and 108,579 Bulgars.
District of Varna: 107,839 Turks and 131,325 Bulgars (making a total of 433,779 Turks and 1,194,943 Bulgars).

The districts which present the most compact masses of Turks are those of Balchik, Varna, Bobrich (now Tolbukhin), Kurtbunar, and Provadiya in the districts of Varna; those of Eski Dzhumaya (now Targovishte), Osman Pazar (now Omortag), Popovo, Preslav, and Shumla in the district of Shumla; Elena, Svichtov, and Sevlievo in the district of Trnovo; Biela, Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, and Tutrakan in the district of Ruse. The district of Burgas contained in 1900, 37,041 Turks, 39,652 Greeks and 218,189 Bulgars; that of Starazagora, 31,379 Turks along with 350,380 Bulgars. That of Plovdiv (or Philippopoli 24,386 Turks against 313,847 Bulgars (without the Pomaks) (1). In this region /196/ the Turks live especially in the arrondissements of Karlovo, Peshtera, Plovdiv (Philippopolis), Stanimaka (now Asenovgrad),

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1. On the Pomaks, see the following section.

/195/ for the table on this page see the next manuscript page/

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The Principal National Groups In Bulgaria In 1900

Districts		Bulgars	Pomaks	Serbs	Turks	Gagauz	Tatars	Greeks	Gypsies	Rumanians
I	Burgas. . . .	218,189	3	26	37,041	28	132	39,152	10,985	29
II	Varna. . . .	131,325	37	43	107,839	9,809	11,329	7,720	9,000	752
III	Vidin. . . .	142,975	24	398	4,444	2	20	163	5,686	39,977
IV	Vratsa. . . .	230,536	631	145	2,039	--	109	45	9,081	12,225
V	Kustendil. .	191,477	--	8	599	--	--	82	1,605	141
VI	Plovidiv. . . (Philippopolis)	313,847	17,055	57	24,886	1	31	14,880	11,146	115
VII	Pleven. . . .	270,010	2,837	133	12,261	2	510	46	7,277	9,752
VIII	Ruse.	175,216	10	62	153,730	6	3,919	697	8,403	5,697
IX	Sofia.	365,364	30	545	874	--	1	845	5,838	286
X	St. Zagora. .	350,380	2	12	31,379	5	2	2,720	7,823	12
XI	Trnovo. . . .	366,837	13	67	25,180	3	173	122	5,206	1,841
XII	Shumen. . . .	108,579	2	20	130,945	6	2,658	230	7,513	196
	Total	2,864,735	20,644	1,516	531,217	9,862	18,884	66,702	89,563	71,023

S.P. B. 191 167 Kazanluk, Kharmanli, Khaskovo, Aytos, Pomorie, Karnobat, and Sliven. Detailed figures will be found in the table above.

Along with the Turks the Tatars are likewise diminishing, except in the region of Varna where they are increasing. After them come the Gagauz, Christian descendants of the ancient Turko-Tatar invaders.

The Greeks, as is to be expected, are particularly settled on the shore of the Black Sea, notably in the region of Burgas, and in the interior areas around Ploviv (Philoppopolis), especially in the sector of Stanimaka (Asenougrad)--this town is today Greek--to the west of Kyzyl Agach, at Kavakla and in its neighborhood. Along the coast, the most northern Greek colony is Novo Selo near Varna; among the Greek towns we should also mention Mesembria (now Nesebur), Pomorie, Sozopol, and partly Burgas.

The Jews and the Armenians nowhere form compact groups. The gypsies are numerous, but they are scattered throughout the Kingdom.

In the mountainous regions they sometimes form the majority of the population, for example in the outskirts of Elena and of Plovdiv (Philoppopolis). There are very few Serbs according to the latest information (in all 1,516). This is the result of the intensive /197/ development of the Bulgars and also of the conflicts of the past thirty years. On the contrary, the Rumanians are grouped in compact masses along the Danube, especially between the confluence of the Timok and Vidin, and between the confluence of the Dolni (Cibur) and Svishtov. A majority of Rumanians are also to be found at Tutrakan, and in the interior of the country at Serbenica (now Sofronievo) near Byala Slatina and at Debovo near Nikopol. The Tsintsar (1) are to be found in the outskirts of Sofia and of Plovdiv (Philoppopolis). We have spoken above of the Russian and Czech colonies of Voivodova*, Gorna*, Metropolis* and Breslianitsi*.

S.P. B. 191 167 Outside of the region which we have just studied, we still meet groups of Bulgars beyond the Danube. These are the colonies which came in the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The

1. Name given to the Rumanians in the peninsula.

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previous colonies have been absorbed by the Magyar and Rumanian elements. They date from the thirteenth century; they were the Bulgars of Brasso (Brasov now Stalin), of Nagy and of Kis Csegerd* (near Blasendorf), of Baumgart (Bongard) and of Reussdorfchen (Roszczur) in the outskirts of Sibin. They are today completely Rumanianized. In former times they were sometimes considered as being Serbs, sometimes as Slovenes. Their Bulgar nationality was demonstrated by Professor Miletic. They were Catholics. There still are in southern Hungary--/198/--in the Banat--the colonies of Vinga, between Avad and Temesvar (now Timisoara), Brestie near Vrsac and Stary Beshenov near Szegedin. These colonies date from 1747; they are also Catholic. There are also a great number of Bulgar colonies in southern Walachia. Weigand estimates the number at fifty, with a population of fifty thousand persons. They are established around Dolz (12 hamlets), Olenitsa (2), Teleorman (now Rosiorii-de-Vede) (5), Vlaska* (7), Ialomica* (3), Ilfov* (22). The largest are those of Afumatz* and of Kisele Sirbi*. There are in addition many Bulgars in the cities of Galati, Braila, Bucharest, Buzan, Olenitsa, Giurgiu (Bulg., Giurgevo), Craiova and Ploesti, who are estimated to number from five to seven thousand.

In Russia, the Bulgars settled towards the middle of the eighth century. They are mentioned from this period as at Chesma, on the river Visa* and Schinusha*. It was after the year 1769 that the principal immigration took place. Bulgar colonies established themselves alongside Serb colonies on the upper reaches of the Ingul and the Ingulka (1). They have disappeared by this time. On the contrary, compact groups have remained in Bessarabia; they have been strongly mixed with Turkish elements. They are to be found especially in the districts of Akkerman (now Belgorod-Dnestrovski), Izmail, and Bendery. They are to be found also in the guberniya of Kherson, near Odessa and Nikolayev and in the guberniya /199/ of Tavrida (districts of Berdyansk--(now Osipenko)--and of Feodosiya). The statistics for the year 1897 still counted 172,659 Bulgars: for Bessarabia 103,225, for the guberniya of Kherson 25,685, for the Tavrida 41,260. In this guberniya they are being rapidly assimilated. According to Moshkov, the official statistics also included among the Bulgars the Gagauz, whose number is estimated to be 70,000, grouped around Komrat, in the district of Bendery.

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1. Tributaries of the Bug and of the Dnepr.

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In Asia Minor, the Bulgar colonies are found principally in the outskirts of Bruss (now Bursa), a portion in a whole group of communes about the little city of Mikhailich (now Karacabey), another portion, around Kodjebunar*, Suiout*, Kobash, Toibelen*, Novo Selo*, Mandra*, Khaladjebair*, and Kilik*. There are also a few communes, occupied especially by shepherds, on the seashore and about Kyzdervent*, not far from Scutari (Skadar). Kantchov* counts here about twenty Bulgarian communes.

In recent times American statistics also attest to the presence of Bulgar immigrants; but they are mixed with the Serbs in such a way that it is difficult to arrive at correct totals. There should be about 50,000. Valjavec estimates them at 4,000, but this total is obviously too low.

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S 37. Statistics.--In view of the fact that the exact number /200/ of Slavs in Turkey proper is not known, it is very difficult to give absolutely exact statistics for the Bulgars. One can only make guesses and, for the balance, refer to the official statistics of the realm which unfortunately are very brief.

At the end of the year 1900 the total strength of the Bulgars should be broken up as follows:

Bulgaria proper (according to the census of 31 December 1900)	2,885,379
Turkish Rumelia, Albania, Constantinople, Asia Minor	600,000
Macedonia (according to Kanchov)	1,200,000
Rumania with the Dobrudja	180,000
Other countries	50,000
Total	4,915,379

In Bulgaria there were, according to the latest statistics, 2,634,735 Bulgars and 20,664 Pomaks; let us not forget that the Bulgarian statistics combine mother tongue and national group. In Rumania, the official statistics do not recognize the native Bulgars; they consider them to be Rumanians and list separately only 7,810 Bulgars as foreign subjects. As we have mentioned above, Weigand estimates the natives at 50,000; Kanchov figures the number of Bulgars in the Dobrudja at 40,000, Ishirkov at 30,000. In Hungary there were

000 work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

S.P. B. 163 [162] He[1] presents the following results:

Among the Bulgars the number of men is 1,000 for every 965 women; the males show an excess of births of 54.2%; the ratio between single persons to married persons is for men, 53%; for women 41.9% (4.4% widowers). The birth rate is 36.36 per 1,000; it is below that of the Serbs; on the contrary, the death rate is less than among these, only 18. (compare the figures given above in Section 31). In Bulgaria S.P. B. [165] very few infants die during the first year. They have the lowest infant mortality of any among the South-Slavs /203/ (8.3% only, against 15.4% in Dalmatia, 16.3% in Serbia, 21.2% in Croatia). As a result of this peculiarity, the coefficient of the excess of births over deaths is, if Jirecek is to be believed, as favorable as in Serbia, it represents 1.83. For the years 1881-1887, Sarafov found an increase of 1.85 (during this period there were born 100 boys for 89.7 girls); for the period 1890-1900, the coefficient was, it seems, slightly less. More recently, Iurkevich suggested the figure of 1.5 for the north of Bulgaria and of 1.2 for the south.

S.P. B. 161 According to Popov, the population density is 38.8 inhabitants per square kilometer.

S.P. B. 795 From the religious viewpoint the Bulgars belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. They have a church of their own whose head, called The Exarch, lives at Orta-koi (now Ivailovgrad) near Constantinople. Along with the Orthodox majority, one finds two dissident groups. The first of these is the Catholic Bulgars, or Paulitians (Pavlikiani). They speak the eastern dialect and live in the districts of Nikopol, of Svishtov, in seven villages in the outskirts of Plovdiv (Philippopolis). There is also a Catholic community at Berdavski Geran, near Byala Slatina, and another, that of Gostilia, near Oryakhovo (district of Vratsa). All of them originated in the region of Plovdiv or Philippopolis, which was formerly their center. They formerly composed a whole series of communities between Plovdiv and /204/ Nikopol. It is from these that there came the colonies of Bulgars who settled in Hungary (Vinga, Besenov), and who are Catholics.

S.P. B. 795 101 Another rather sizeable section is composed of the Bulgars who, under Turkish domination, embraced Islam. They are called Pomaks.

[1] [i.e. Vrbanic, op. cit. 116, p. 125--Analyst]

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They have settled by preference in the Rhodope (Grk., Rodope), where they constitute a rather large group between Plovdiv and Salonica. They are met with here and there to the north of the Balkans in the region of Lovech, Pleven (Plevna), especially between the Vid and Panega Rivers, to the south of Pleven. In the Kingdom of Bulgaria their number has greatly diminished; for, as a result of their Turkish sympathies, they have since 1878 been in perpetual conflict with the other Bulgars. The latest statistics numbered 20,644 of them in Bulgaria, of whom 17,055 were in the district of Plovdiv (Philippopolis) and 2,837 in that of Pleven.

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From the viewpoint of education, the Bulgars are not very much advanced, which is explained by the difficult conditions in which they have lived, deprived of all the advantages of civilization. They are now making an effort to make up for lost time. According to the latest statistics the number of literate persons in the principality was an average of 28.4%. The districts may be placed in the following order:

Ruse 38.5%; Shumla 35.9%; Varna 34%; Trnovo /205/ 34%; Plovdiv (Philippopolis) 29.6%; Burgas 29.4%; Sofia 28.8%; Stara Zagora 28.3%; Pleven 23.1%; Kustendil 20.1%; Vidin 19.8%; Vratsa 19%. The highest degree of education is found naturally in the regions of the great cities: 60% at Sofia, Ruse, and Varna; 49% at Plovdiv; 47% at Kotel and at Shumla; 37% at Kazanluk. The least literate areas are those of Radomir (20%), Tsaribrod (now Dimitrovgrad) (19%), Kyzilagatch (19%), Berkovitsa (16%), Kula (14%), Belogradchik (13%), Ferdinandovo (13%).

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S 38. Internal Differentation.--The Bulgars are divided into three groups from the point of view of language.

1). That of the western dialect: it is bounded on the east by a line which starts from the confluence of the Vid and the Danube and runs towards Salonica across the regions of Nikopol, Pleven, Lovech, Teteven, Pirdop, Novo Selo, Panagyurishte, Ikhtiman, Chepino, Rezlog, Nevrokop, Melnik, Petrich, Demir Hissar (now Siderokastron), Seres, and Salonica.

2). The eastern group is divided into two branches:

A. That of the northeast where the people bear the general name of Zagortsi (Mountaineers), or Khertsoi*, or Poliantsi*.

B. That of the southeast, or branch of the Rhodope, whose

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representatives are called the Ruptsi, the Rupalani; their nucleus is located between Stanimaka /206/ and the sources of the Arda in the area called Rupchos. The boundary between these two eastern groups is given as the chain of the Balkans and of the Sredna Gora (central chain). But this boundary is crossed alternately by the two dialects. The other limits thought up by the philologists are not in very close agreement with each other and it is impossible to decide which is the most accurate. Tsonev draws a line from Burgas through Yambol and Stara Zagora to Pazardzhik; Miletic, from Adrianople to Plovdiv along the Maritsa (with spear-heads towards Chirpin and Kotel).

To the west the dialect of the Rupci goes as far as Chepino. Evidently, before the invasion they reached as far as the Balkans and to the Sredna Gora and constituted the most powerful southern tribe. There is no agreement either regarding the boundaries of the western dialect. According to Miletic it runs as far as Pazardzhik (in the region of Schopi*).

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Among the Bulgars of the three groups, there exist many secondary groups provided with special names and distinguished by customs, traditions, local names or dialects. Thus the inhabitants of the mountainous regions of the Balkans are generally called Balkantsi, those of the Rhodope Mountains (in Bulgarian Rodopska Planina) Planintsi (1),

1. Planina means "mountain" in Bulgarian. Translator.

those of the valleys of Sofia, of Kustendil, of Kratovo, Poliantsi, Poltsi, and Polchene. (2)

2. Pole means "field". Translator.

/207/ The Bulgars of the south call the Bulgars of the north the Zagortsi (the people across the mountains), and the Bulgars of the north call them the Otvedentsi (the separated ones). But we find Zagortsi from the north in the neighborhood of Aitos and of Burgas. Miletic notes from the east to the west the following designations borrowed from the names of localities: Erkechani (Erkech) (now Kozichino), Golichani (Golica), Chengentsi (Chenge), Richani (Rich), Kotlentsi (Kotel), Tichani (Titsa), Bebrovtsi, Bebroveni (Bebrovo), etc. The people from Rumelia receive surnames borrowed from their place of origin: Odrintsi (from Odrin or Adrianople), Yamboltsi (from Yambol), Starozagortsi (from Stara Zagora), etc.

In Bulgarian Macedonia one encounters an infinite number of

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local designations. The peoples are called Mervatsi who are settled between the Struma and the Rhodope Mountains in the area of Serrai, Demir Hissar (now Siderokastron), Melnik, Drama, Nevrokop (now Delchev) and Bratsigovo. In western Macedonia there is a region called Mala Reka, "The Little River," whose inhabitants have received the name of Miak*. They call the inhabitants of Kichevo, Bitolia, Prilep and Tito Veles the Brsiak: (compare the Greek Bersetai). Among the other Macedonian names, Kanchov mentions the Esti on the right bank of the Black Drin, the Kekovtsi in the region of Popolie, the Pulivakovtsi in the western part of the plain of Salonica, the Ketskari, the Uliufs. Let us also mention /208/ the Touriaki and the Torlaki whose name is also applied by the inhabitants of Sofia to the inhabitants of the regions of Pirot and of Tsaribrod, the Tokuntsi, the Niniovtsi, th Marachi between the Osem and the Isker (now Sibir), etc.

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The Mohammedan Bulgars who live near the sources of the Arda are called Ashrians; this name comes from the ancient form Agariane, the children of Agar (1); between the Dospat and the Mesta are found the Tseshtentsi and, below the Chardagh, the Torbechi.

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We have spoken above (Section 33)[1] of the names of the old Bulgars. An enigmatic appellation is also given them. They are called the Khrisoi, and this word generally means an uncouth man, a rustic. They are spread out between the Black Sea and the Isker (now Sibir) and also in the region of Vidin and to the south as far as the Starndja Planina (Mountains). They speak the dialect of the northeast and may be distinguished by their special costume. Likewise, the costume of the women is distinguished by the somber color of the woolen gown called sukman.

The immigrants from the Balkans who come into the regions of Shumen, or Razgrad, and of Ruse are called by the natives "The Blacks" because of the color of their breeches. In western Bulgaria "the wearers of white" and "the wearers of black" are distinguished. Other sobriquets are due to the cut of the breeches.

We owe special mention to the Schopi. They inhabit especially the mountainous region of Kustendil, Kratovo, Radomir, Breznik and

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1. On this name see the index of my Chronicle supposedly by Nestor. Translator.

[1] [Cf. Cat. 116, pp. 113-118 -- Analyst]

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S.P.
B Sofia. According to Broch they start directly on the Serbian frontier,
101 at Kriva Feia, to the east of Varna, and are distinguished from the other Bulgars by their costume (white breeches) and their physignomy. Some observers see in them an ancient Slavified Thracian tribe, the Sapaioi. Thus some people have found in the name of the Ruptsi the former Greek name of Merope, which has lost its first unaccented syllable.

Moreover, the Bulgars of the east call even the inhabitants of Vratsa and of Trun, by the name of Schopi even though they themselves do not use the name. If one were to believe Miletic, it is in the the village of Mechka, on the road from Nikopol to Pleven, that the Khrtsoi stop and the Schopi begin. Formerly the Schopi did not cross Isker (now Sibir).

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101 Let us again mention that in the various sections of Bulgaria there exist communes which are called Arnaut, or in other words Albanian (Arnaoutlar), for example in the districts of Varna, Provadia, Razgrad, and Kermen. The inhabitants of these villages are partly of an origin neither Slavo-Albanian nor Greek. They are called the Arnaut because they came from Macedonia, notably from the regions of Kostur and of Voden. Such are the pretended Arnaut of Silistria, /210/ Razgrad, and Bratsigovo. On the contrary, the often repeated thesis which attributes a Slavic origin to the Tsakoniens and to the Mainotes of southern Greece must be considered to be without foundation.

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195 In the northeastern section of Bulgaria live the Gagauz. They are Christians who speak Turkish. A certain number of Gagauz speak Bulgarian and declare that they are Bulgars. Some persons consider them to be the descendants of Turkized Bulgars.

The Gagauz of the coast are settled at Varna and in some communes at Kestrich, Kara-Hussein, Djevizliji, Djaperliji, Ala Klise, Giaur-Suiutchuk, Eni Kioi, Kavarna, and Biela. The Bulgarian Gagauz are settled in several communes in the outskirts of Varna and of Provadia and especially in the village of Beidaut in the Dobrudja. There is no agreement as to the origin of the Gagauz. Jirecek considers them as the descendants of the Cumaeans, Mochov as the Karakalpak of the Russian chroniclers, Zanetov as the ancient Bulgars of the Volga.

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101 Many Bulgarian Gagauz to be found also in Bessarabia, in the

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B. /101 Many Bulgarian Gagauz are to be found also in Bessarabia, in the district of Benderj, where they are concentrated in the outskirts of Komrat. Mochov estimates their number at 70,000; but in the official statistics they are considered to be Bulgars. According to Zanetov the Bulgarian Slavs of Bessarabia should be called Tukani.

S.P. B. MI [177] /211/ From an anthropological viewpoint, the best documented specialist, Mr. Vatev distinguishes a certain number of groups in the Bulgar nation. But up to the present these groups have not coincided with the linguistic groups. What is certain is that the east differs from the west, noticeably from the region of Sofia and of Macedonia, and that the south offers characteristic traits.

Basing himself upon the measurements of 320,000 school children, 36,000 soldiers and 1,330 skulls, he arrived at the following conclusions regarding the Bulgarian type:

This type is of medium height: 1.665 millimeters for the men, 1,567 millimeters for the women; dark complexion predominates (50 % against 5% light blond; the remainder mixed). But it must be noted that the dark complexion predominates in the east, while in the west and in Macedonia, which formerly was the center of the Balkan Slavs, the dark type is still rare. The Bulgars have a regular nose, high eye sockets, and an erect head. As to the shape, there are 77% mesocephalics (index 75-80). The average index among the soldiers is 79.65 (in Macedonia 79.45) and among the skulls 77.97.

The dolichocephalic types are found especially in the south, the brachycephalic in the west; in the south of Macedonia the average index exceeds 85.

S.P. C.M. 101 648 S 39. The Slavs of Macedonia.---As we have already mentioned, the Slavs of Macedonia and of Old Serbia are claimed /212/ by both the Serbs and the Bulgars.

Let us note at the outset that it is not well known where Macedonia and Old Serbia begin and end. Thus, the Bulgars attach to Macedonia the regions of Skoplje, Tetovo, and Koumanovo; on the other hand, the Serbs attach Skoplje and Tetovo to Old Serbia; some of them lay claim even to Prilep, Bitolia, Ochrida, and Veles; all of these claims, of course, have a political objective.

Macedonia and Old Serbia represent the country bounded, roughly

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speaking, on the west by Lake Ochrida, the Drin, and the Chardagh, on the north by the frontier of Serbia, by mounts Osog and Rilo, and on the east by the Mesta River (Kara Su in Turkish). Both Serbs and Bulgars claim these two provinces. In this conflict the scholars of the two sides have not always been able to refrain from showing a certain amount of favoritism; some foreign scholars, Slav and non-Slav, especially Russian, have taken a more objective position in this argument and a third theory has been developed according to which the Slavs of Macedonia are neither Serbs nor Bulgars, but a special people. Such was for example the point of view of P. Draganov, in 1887, and it was this idea that prompted the Slavic Benevolent Society of St. Petersburg to publish the ethnographic map of the Balkans worked out by Komarov and Zarianko, and this theory has been defended /213/ by an eminent Serbian ethnographer, Tsviitch. (1)

1. See on this question our study upon l'Expansion des langues slaves (Le Monde Slave, 1st vol., Paris, Hachette, 1897, p. 309). Translator.

The historians have occupied themselves with the relationship of Macedonia with the Serbian and Bulgarian states; the ethnographers have compared the folklore of the Slavs of Macedonia with that of the Serbs and of the Bulgars; finally, the philologists have gone to great trouble to study the traits characteristic of the Macedonian dialects and to see to which of the neighboring idioms they are related. This struggle has brought forth a whole scientific leterature; but it is not ended and it will not be for a long time to come, because it is not a matter of scientific questions, but above all of politics.

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And from a political viewpoint reasons are always to be found for keeping solution in abeyance. The Serbs need the sea and Austria has prevented their access to the Adriatic by taking Bosnia-Hercegovina from them; from that moment they turn their covetous glances towards the Archipelago, especially towards the mouth of the Vardar, towards Salonica, and for this reason they are making every effort to demonstrate that Macedonia belongs to their nation.

On the other hand, the Bulgars do not wish to disavow what today is a fact, proved by past centuries, that is, the close /214/ interdependence of Macedonia and Bulgaria. In addition to these two principal claimants, other States, Greece and Rumania assert grossly

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[For information pertaining to the identification of primitive Slavic peoples, see category 116, pp. 1-51]

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186 175* ethnic or national self-consciousness and restricted the capacity of Slavic peoples either for self-government or for a resolute national effort in the critical moments of their evolution. Even those Slavs who live closest to the centers of European civilization and who shared its progress for centuries have often been debarred by economic and political factors from the enjoyment of a full national life, and those more distant from these centers have emerged from the Middle Ages only during the last 250 years. In the light of these facts, it is not surprising that the Slavs have often seemed an enigma to the Western world.

101 197 131 By virtue of their geographical distribution, the modern Slavs fall naturally into three distinct groups: Eastern, Western, and Southern. Of these, the Eastern is the most numerous. It embraces the Russians, who comprise two-thirds of the Slavic complex, and subdivide linguistically into three sections: first and most important, the so-called Great Russians, inhabiting the central and northern districts of European Russia; second, the White Russians (and here "White" has no political connotation whatever, but means light-haired) who occupy the area which borders on the northern part of the former eastern frontier of Poland, and, while centering in the neighborhood of Minsk, also run over into former Polish territory as far as Grodno, Bialystok, and Brest-Litovsk; and third, the so-called Little Russians (otherwise known as Ukrainians or Ruthenians), who inhabit the black-earth prairies or steppes north of the Black Sea from the western frontier to the Kuban and Don rivers. The Ukrainians, as present-day newspaper readers know only too well, also inhabit not only Volhynia and Eastern Galicia as far west as Przemysl, but also the extreme eastern tip of the former republic of Czechoslovakia, known as Subcarpathian Russia (now Soviet territory), and likewise make up a considerable part of the population of Bukovina (now also Soviet), an area which formerly belonged to Romania and which lies just south of the former Polish-Romanian frontier.

It was to this district, centering about the city of Czernowitz, /101
that many Polish officials and soldiers withdrew to escape German /131
and Russian pursuit when Poland was invaded in 1939. /197

The Western Slavic group includes the Poles, the Czechs (or Bohemians) and Moravians, the Slovaks, and two Slavic islands in German territory: the Kashubs, who live on the [161]
Baltic coast northwest of Danzig, probably not over two hundred thousand in number, and a considerably smaller number of Sorbs, or Wends, who inhabit Lausitz, or Lusatia, a small area on the upper Spree river northeast of Dresden.

The Southern Slavs are cut off from their northern kindred by the Austrian Germans, the Magyars, and the Romanians, but comprise the Slovenes in the extreme northern part of Yugoslavia; the Serbs and the Croatians, who differ from one [795]
another only in slight variations of dialect and by the fact that [212]
the Serbs belong to the Greek Orthodox church and use the Cyrillic Script (similar to the Russian), while the Croatians are Catholics and use the Latin alphabet; and the Bulgarians who, though possessing a Slavic national language, represent a complex fusion of racial and linguistic stocks.

In view of the numerous and violent migratory movements /174
which took place in northern Europe both before the Christian /167
era and during the first few centuries after it began, the Slavs are hardly likely to have occupied their present extensive territory during their whole recorded history. On the contrary, their migrations cover a range almost as vast as those of their Germanic neighbors, and the location of their primitive habitat constitutes a problem which has long engaged students of Slavic history and linguistics.

The earliest native tradition dealing with Slavic origins is /101
contained in the so-called Russian *Primary Chronicle,* a compilation /174
completely extant only in two fourteenth-century
texts, but which reproduce with considerable accuracy a work 113
composed by a monk of Kiev about the end of the eleventh century. Here we read:

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> 101 174 167 *For many years the Slavs lived beside the Danube, where the Hungarian and the Bulgarian lands now lie. From among these Slavs parties scattered throughout the country and were known by appropriate names, according to the places where they settled. Thus some came and settled by the river Morava, and were named Moravians, while others were called Czechs. Among these same Slavs are included the White Croats, the Serbs, and the Carinthians. For when the Vlakhs attacked the Danubian Slavs, and settled among them, the latter came and made their homes by the Vistula, and were then called Lyakhs. Of these Lyakhs some were called Polyanians, some Lutichians, some Mazovians, and still others Pomorians. Certain Slavs also settled on the Dnieper, and were called Polyanians. Still others were called Derevlians, because they lived in the forests. Some also settled between the Pripet and the Dvina, and were known as Dregovichians. Other tribes settled on the Dvina and became known as Polotians, from a small stream named the Polot, which flows into the Dvina. . . . The Slavs also settled around lake Ilmen, and were there known by their own name. They built a city, and called it Novgorod. Still others had their settlements along the Desna, the Sem, and the Sula, and were called Severians. And thus the Slavic race was scattered, and likewise its language was known as Slavic.*

174 167 114 In this passage, apart from the detail expended by the author on particularizing the various Eastern Slavic tribes which had fallen under the sway of Kiev more than two centuries before he wrote, what is most striking is his implication that neither the Western Slavs (Czechs, Moravians, and Poles) nor the Eastern Slavs were, in the annalist's view, indigenous to the areas they occupied in his day. He accepts the tradition that the original home of the Slavs was on the middle Danube, from which region (as he relates) they were displaced at an earlier undefined period by a nation known as the Vlakhs, under whose pressure they sought safer residences to the north and northeast. Now, while the term Vlakh has various meanings,

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it would be most natural here to attach it to the Celtic Gauls 174
who penetrated the Danube basin early in the fourth century 167
B.C. and then, under the leadership of a chief named Brennus, 114
marched down through Thrace and Macedonia and invaded Greece as far as Delphi in 280. The only difficulty lies in the absence of the slightest indication in Greek or Latin historians and geographers that the Slavs, or any part of them, were present on the middle or lower Danube basin before the Christian era. Nor are there in this area any early place names demonstrably Slavic which would show these sources to be faulty in this respect.

In fact, though the evidence of this passage from the Russian 174
annals led numerous medieval and early modern historians in 114
the last century to accept the Danubian origin of the Slavs, other much more reliable and older sources place them further north beyond the Carpathian Mountains when they make their
first appearance in history. To be sure, the Slavs do not begin [101]
their historical career under this name, but under another which is etymologically related to the English term "Wends" or the German "Wenden," frequently applied to the Slavs in our own day. As the Venedi, Veneti, or Venedae, they are thus mentioned by Pliny the Elder and by Tacitus during the first century, and by the Egyptian astronomer and geographer Claudius Ptolemy, who wrote in Greek toward the end of the second century. Pliny locates them vaguely in the vicinity of the Vistula. Tacitus is equally indefinite, placing them in the unknown country east of the Suebic confederacy, which he knew as Germanic. Ptolemy mentions them as one of the major nations living along the Venedic Gulf, which appears to be his term for the section of the Baltic coast northeast of the Vistula.

The identity of the Venedae of the Baltic with the Slavs is established in the sixth century by Jordanes, the historian of the Goths, who says of them in one passage: "From the source of the Vistula river immense areas are occupied by the populous nation of the Venethae, who, though their appellations may change in various clans and districts, are mainly called

171 north by the rivers Narev and Pripet, and along its southern
131 edge touching the headwaters of the Prut, the Dniester, and the Bug, which are all rivers flowing into the Black Sea.

101 The very origin of the names "Wend" and "Slav" is problematic. The term "Wend" has sometimes been regarded as connected with the Danish *vand*, the modern equivalent of Old Norse "vatn" (water), so that the Wends would derive this appellation from being water dwellers or lake dwellers. Though there are traces of Slavic lake dwellers, the difficulty here is that the name, being found in Pliny and Tacitus, is far older than any Slavic contacts with the Danes as such. For geographical reasons also, the earliest Slavic contacts must have been not with North Germanic, but with East Germanic tribes who (if we may judge by the Gothic vocabulary) used for water the terms "wato," without a nasal, or (in the case of a river or any body of water) "ahwa," akin to the familiar Latin "aqua." Efforts to correlate the name "Wends" with a Germanic word "wenden," to wander, so that it might signify "the wanderers," collide with the objection that both early East and West Germanic cognates of this verb simply mean "to turn," with no implication of wandering at all. Any connection with the Gothic word "winja" (pasturage) is to be rejected because
[231] of the absent dental (d), though there is abundant evidence to
[241] prove that the primitive Slavs were relatively skilful agriculturists and cattleraisers. Similarly, it is hardly possible to justify a connection between the name "Wend" and the Indo-European base **uen*, meaning "to strive, to wish, to love," even through such a derivative as Old Norse "vinr," friend. The Slavic etymologies proposed are even more uncertain, so that, for lack of anything better, the most reasonable supposition is that "Wend" is related to the early Celtic base "uindo," which means "white." It would thus appear that this was the appellation applied by the dark-haired Celts in the Danube basin to their blond neighbors behind the Carpathians, and this interpretation is the more appealing since there are pure Slavic tribal names of which the definition "white" or "blond" is a com-

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ponent, e.g., White Croats and White Russians (Belohorvaty, Belorussi).

The name "Slav" first appears in a Greek text written about 550, and from that period becomes more and more frequent. The Slavic form itself is Slovĕnin, plural Slovĕne, and corresponds, except for the inserted *k* and *t*, to the Greek and Latin Σκλαυηνοί, Στλαυηνοί, Sclaveni, Stlaveni, and it has been suggested that the shorter forms Σκλάβοι, Σθλάβοι, Sclavi, Stlavi are imitated from the numerous characteristic proper names in *-slav* (Vladislav, Yaroslav, Svyatoslav, etc.). The origin of the *k* is dubious, though it may be recalled that the initial combination *sl* occurs in no native Greek word, while *skl*, of which the sound is identical to the unpracticed ear, was familiar from σκληρός and its cognates, and *stl* occurs in στλεγίς, etc. The Arabic names which include the *k* (Asqālab, Saqāliba) would thus appear to depend originally on these Greek forms. Among the Slavs themselves, as early as the thirteenth century, popular etymology developed a totally legendary derivation from "slava," glory, while numerous competent Slavists of the last century accepted the derivation from "slovo," word, thus interpreting *Slovene* to mean "speakers of the same language." This derivation has often been favorably argued from the converse that the Slavs called the Germans "dummies" (*nemtsy*) because their tongue was incomprehensible. On a somewhat similar basis, it has even been suggested that the name is connected with Gothic "slawan" (be silent), and English "slow," so that Slav would be a nickname like *Nemets*, as applied by the Slavs themselves to the Germans. Unfortunately, however, there is no evidence that "slawan" and "slow" are related. The trouble with both these suggestions is that the suffix *-ĕnin, -yanin* always indicates a man from a certain place, hence a *Slovĕnin* ought to be a man from a place called Slovo or Slava. But no such place is known. On the other hand, it has been suggested that there may have been a river or a marshy area known as Slava or Slova (the name would be akin to the Indo-European base **kleu-*, "to cleanse, to water") so that the *Slovĕne* would

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101 be the dwellers along the banks of such a river or in the marshy area thus postulated. In the primitive habitat of the Slavs there are rivers with names related to a base *slav-* or *slov-*, and much marshland, but nowhere has a name been preserved which is of sufficient importance to justify the assumption that it was the starting point for the term *Slověne* which, despite its mystery, has been applied to all Slavic subdivisions, whatever their location, since the sixth century A.D.

197 Like the Germanic dialects, the Slavic languages belong to the so-called Indo-European linguistic family. It so happens that we are familiar with a series of languages which begin to appear about 1000 B.C. from Hindustan to the Atlantic and from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean basin, and which exhibit so many common features that they may safely be considered to have a common origin. Along with the Germanic and the Slavic languages, this family includes Indo-Iranian (i.e., Sanskrit, the various later Indic dialects, and the several forms of Persian), Baltic (Lithuanian and Lettish), Albanian, Armenian, Celtic, Greek, and Italic (among the latter, besides Latin, the idioms of several other tribes speaking kindred tongues). The Baltic and the Slavic languages have so many striking resemblances that many philologists believe in a long period of Balto-Slavic community before the two branches separated and pursued individual paths of linguistic evolution. Of these two branches, the Baltic, especially as represented by Lithuanian, is the more conservative, hence evolved more slowly, and exhibits linguistically a more primitive character than Old Slavonic, despite the fact that our oldest Lithuanian text dates from the sixteenth century, while our oldest Slavic texts go back to the tenth.

While it is customary, for linguistic reasons, to postulate a uniform primitive Slavonic or proto-Slavonic tongue, this term should not be taken to mean that even at the dawn of their history the Slavic tribes over the whole extent of their habitat spoke a language identical in phonology, inflection, and vocabulary. It is rather to be supposed that the germs of dialec-

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tal differentiation inherent in the proto-Slavonic language 197
even at the epoch of closest ethnic unity evolved into conspicuous local characteristics as the race gradually spread. By the ninth century A.D., when a Slavonic tongue was first used for literary purposes, the differentiation of the several Slavonic languages and even of the dialects in each was a consummated fact of some centuries' standing.

By their very location, remote from the centers of classical 175*
culture and bordering to the west, south, and north upon tribes 101
to which it did not penetrate until the beginning of the Christian era, the Slavs, jutting out toward the confines of Asia in a region almost devoid of natural boundaries and barriers, were inevitably exposed to the repeated impacts of alien nations from the Orient. Destined later to form a part of the great [487]
medieval trade route from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the river Dnieper, along which the easternmost portion of the primitive Slavs lived, was likewise a promising area for penetration from the north. The Slavic occupation of western Russian territory, if the identification of Herodotus's Neuri as Slavic is correct, reaches well back toward the beginning of the first millennium before Christ. The earliest historical neighbors of the Slavs in the Russian prairie country were thus the Cimmerians, whose land, according to the *Odyssey,* was always veiled in fog and darkness, for there the sun never rose nor set. Actually they were an eastern offshoot of the Thracians, who centered in the basin west of the Carpathians until they were displaced by Germanic and Celtic invaders. During the second millennium and until the eighth century B.C., the Cimmerians extended eastward beyond the Crimea and the Sea of Azov, and to them belong the scanty remnants of bronze culture found in South Russia and dating from the beginning of the first millennium before Christ. The barrier erected by the Cimmerians to a Slavic advance toward the Black Sea was later perpetuated by the Scythians, who form the first wave of Oriental nomads to sweep across the black-earth region in historical times.

The Scythians are, in fact, the earliest inhabitants of south- 175*

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167 steppes to the Danube, they threatened the Greek peninsula,
174 where their first occupation dates from 581.

721 Contemporary chroniclers report that the Slavs had by that
167 time acquired wealth by pillage and fought even better than the regular Greek troops. On the Adriatic, they occupied the districts of Illyria, Dalmatia, and Istria early in the seventh century. Shortly afterward the Slavs on the western front (the Czechs and those on the Adriatic seaboard) overthrew the Avar hegemony and became independent, but after the Avars were thus weakened, the Slavs never menaced Constantinople again. Yet by the end of the seventh century the whole interior of the Balkan peninsula, especially Macedonia and its neighborhood, was populated by Slavs. They even took to the sea and reached Crete in 623. At the height of the Avar expansion, the Slavs had already passed through Thessaly, Epirus, and Attica, and reached the Peloponnese in 588. Here their occupation was so formidable that, for the next two centuries, a Byzantine Greek scarcely dared set foot in the southern portion of the peninsula, while in the north the Danube was never again fixed as the frontier of the Byzantine Empire after 601. On the other hand, it is not to be supposed that the Slavs were ever in the majority in Greece proper. Subject Greeks still formed the mass of the population. Were this not the case, it would be difficult to explain the eventual and rather rapid subsequent disappearance of the Slavic element south of Macedonia.

101 Once the Slavs were firmly established in the Balkans, they
177 immediately became exposed to the older cultures they found there. Those on the Adriatic coast and in the western Danube basin felt the impact of Latin civilization transmitted through romanized native populations, through colonial centers, or through the cities of the seaboard. When they settled within the sphere of Greek influence, the dominant cultural pressure was Byzantine. The results of these accidents of location are still discernible in the intellectual orientation of the Balkan Slavs.

into genuine trading posts and towns, the importance of which 361
was enhanced by the penetration of foreign merchants at the [487]
beginning of the historical period. The rise of trading posts
and towns gradually concentrated adjacent agricultural areas 178
under the control of the former, producing at the same time 565
accumulations of wealth in the hands of a new ruling class 556
which appropriated to itself the influence formerly wielded by the elders of family, clan, and tribe. The growing prestige of the towns also broke down the various tribal differentiations, since portions of the same tribal area might fall for reasons of geography and communication under the control of different towns.

In general, the Russian tribes formed three groups distin- 101 ●
guishable by their speech, which are reflected in our day by the 197
tripartite division of the Russian language into three basic
dialects. The northern group, comprising the Slovenes (Slavs)
of Novgorod and the Krivichians, is the forerunner of the [212]
modern Great Russian dialect, the standard literary language. The central group, including Dregovichians, Radimichians, Vyatichians, and Severians, divided into two sections, of which the eastern joined the northern, or ultimately Great Russian element, while the western section (Dregovichians, Radimichians) came to form the White Russian element centering around Minsk. The southern group, made up of Polyane, Derevlians, Volhynians, Ulichians, Tivercians, and Croats, evolved into the Little Russian or Ukrainian element. In fact, the term *Ukraina* goes back as far as at least 1187, and means the southern border district. The differences among these three dialects have of course been intensified as time went on by the accidents of political affiliation and by diversified cultural influences. But these three groups are none the less parts of the same nation, so that either a White Russian or a Ukrainian is precisely as much a Russian as the purest Great Russian born in the shadow of the Kremlin.

648 175 As for the question of the Polish-Czech frontiers, the Prague Government wanted a return to the pre-Munich *status quo*; it will be seen later that the claim to the Teschen Basin, occupied by the Poles since 1938, delayed the return to normal status in the relations between Warsaw and Prague.

As regards the Serbs of Lusatia (Wends and Sorbs), they sent petition after petition to the peace arbitrators, claiming a hearing and justice. They submitted two memoranda, one on February 1, 1946, to the United Nations, the other in the month of May, to the Four Powers Conference in Paris. They returned to the attack on July 6, to ask for the separation of Lusatia from Germany. They were invariably put off until the German problem should be discussed by the Conference. Czechoslovakia, who had already espoused their cause at the time of the discussion of the Versailles Treaty,[1] signified that she saw in their separation from the Reich a guarantee for her own security.

● 101 These Lusatians are the remnant of a large tribe which must formerly have been the vanguard of the Slavs on the march towards Bavaria. In the ninth century the country was erected into a principality. But, of all the Slavonic groups, this is the one which has encountered the least favourable conditions for the development of a lasting political unity.

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000 Now a few words on the evolution of the internal and external policies of each of the small Slav States while the treaties were in the negotiation stage.

642 175 On January 15, 1946, Yugoslavia voted her Federal Constitution, which set up the six People's Republics mentioned in the previous chapter. (The 'People's Republic of Serbia' included the two autonomous provinces of Voïvodin and Kossovo). Each of these republics sent twenty-five deputies to the Peoples' Council. They were sovereign States—except for the functions reserved to the central power (peace and war, internal security, basic legislation, currency, transport, postal services, radio, Customs, immigration, etc.)—*i.e.*, essentially in matters of education, public health, and social justice.

As in Russia, actual power lay with the Presidium of the Legislature, composed of thirty members, elected by the Assembly

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[1] See above, p. 41.